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NATO REARMAMENT EFFORT TO MEET 'FIRM AND CONVINCING' RESPONSE

LD101517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Col Yu. Chaplygin article: "Behind the 'Modernization' Facade"]

[Text] The Soviet peace initiatives on problems of military detente and disarmament put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in October through November last year opened up a real opportunity for averting a new spiral of the arms race in Europe, for disarmament and for the augmentation of the results already achieved in detente and peaceful international cooperation. The progressive public expected from the leaders of the Western countries a positive response to the USSR's act of good will.

However, ignoring the Soviet proposals and the aspirations of their own peoples, the leaders of the NATO countries, under U.S. pressure, decided to produce the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and to deploy them in West Europe. The West thus took a serious step toward violating the equilibrium prevailing on the continent between the armed forces of the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact states.

In their desire to justify their dangerous plans the champions of the West's new "initiative" take refuge in farfetched arguments.

One of them is the attempt to present the buildup of NATO's nuclear potential as the "modernization" of obsolete armaments. However, in reality it is a case not of modernization but of a completely new program for the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile weapons, fraught with the growth of the nuclear peril to the European countries and peoples. As is well known, it is planned to deploy in West Europe up to 600 new medium-range weapons including about 500 ground-based cruise missiles and over 100 Pershing II missile complexes. Some of these weapons can deliver not one but several nuclear warheads.

The NATO strategists' allegations that the new medium-range nuclear armaments do not signify "a new military program" and that their deployment will be carried out "exclusively within the framework of modernization" do not accord with reality. They are aimed at misleading people unversed in military matters.

The SALT II treaty materials--which treaty, incidentally, permits the modernization of strategic offensive armaments--show clearly that modernization in no way provides for the development, testing and deployment of new types of armaments, that is, types which in their characteristics differ fundamentally from existing armaments. This understanding, as is well known, formed the basis of the agreed clause on modernization contained in the treaty. And the U.S. side displayed a particular persistence here in the strictness of this clause's interpretation.

If we turn to military terminology, there too the concept of "modernization" is treated as a complex of measures implemented with a view to bringing armaments into line with modern requirements via minor [nesushchestvennyy] changes to the designs and characteristics of an arms system as a whole or to its individual components.

Modernization also provides for the replacement of obsolete models of armaments with newer, more modern ones, but of the same class. In particular such measures are being implemented in the Soviet Union to replace the medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the western regions of its territory. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his Berlin speech, "in the past 10 years the number of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union has not been increased by a single missile or a single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of medium-range missile launchers and the yield of these missiles' nuclear warheads have even been somewhat reduced. The number of medium bombers has also been reduced." It can be said that the replacement of medium-range nuclear armaments underway in the USSR falls within that concept of modernization which excludes the creation of fundamentally new types of armaments. That is how matters stand with respect to modernization in the Soviet Union.

But what are the NATO countries, and primarily the United States, now proposing be understood by modernization? Take for instance the ground-based cruise missiles which it is planned to deploy in West Europe. What are these missiles to replace, what is their equivalent in NATO's present arsenal? There is no such equivalent. They are not only a new type of armament: As military specialists put it, they are a completely new type of nuclear weapon which no army in the world has possessed hitherto.

It was precisely the qualitative characteristics of this weapon which were discussed at length during the SALT II talks. The Soviet Union proposed banning this weapon, pointing out that it might open a new channel of the nuclear arms race. The United States insisted that the deployment of long-range cruise missiles on ground-based launchers be banned only for the duration of the protocol to the SALT II treaty, that is, through the end of 1981. Evidently, even then the Pentagonites were nurturing the idea of "adorning" West Europe with these missiles.

Cruise missiles are a qualitatively new weapon both in terms of their characteristics and in terms of their mode of employment in combat. With a large range (up to 2,600 km) they can penetrate an air defense system at low altitudes, as little as 60 meters, and strike enemy targets with great accuracy.

The deployment of cruise missiles in West Europe as a means of "upgrading NATO's armaments" thus has nothing in common with modernization. Perhaps, then, we should seek signs of modernization in the medium-range Pershing II missiles which, like the cruise missiles, may be deployed on the territories of the European NATO countries by 1983. Such a sign can surely be seen only in their name--there were Pershing 1 missiles, now there will be Pershing II missiles. However, the essential difference between these missiles also contravenes the criteria determining the framework of arms modernization. Thus, the range of the Pershing II missile is three times that of the Pershing I. Of course, what the specialists call "squeezing" such an increase out of a missile which used to have a range of 750 km merely by means of modernization is simply impossible. The Pershing II missile is a fundamentally new device which also has a high degree of precision and a range of up to 2,500 km. Consequencly in all its main indicators the Pershing II missile is a qualitatively new type of armament.

Both new types of weapon--the cruise and the Pershing II--have been conceived as mutually supplementary. In the opinion of U.S. specialists, the most effective application of cruise missiles can be attained in combination with medium-range ballistic missiles.

The aims of deploying the new U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe were frankly explained by British Defense Secretary Pym on British television on 9 December last year. [paragraph continues]

He said: "The presence of a complete arsenal of nuclear weapons in Europe ranging from tactical arms to the British and French strategic systems really will create a new individual center for NATO nuclear planning, introducing for an adversary an ambiguity with respect to the possible nature and sequence of the employment of nuclear weapons." The essence of the present "modernization" was defined most frankly by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown who stated that by the mid-1980's the NATO bloc would have overall military superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

As we can see from the above, the new U.S. nuclear armaments, the decision on whose production and deployment was taken at NATO's December session, are aimed at violating the military equilibrium in Europe in favor of this bloc. It is perfectly obvious that this decision is part of NATO's broad plan for adopting new, more powerful and lethal types of weapons.

This is not the first time that, under cover of hysteria about a "Soviet military threat," the United States and its NATO allies have sought to increase military appropriations and have set about implementing new military programs. Such instances occurred in the 1950's and 1960's when the United States "overhauled" the Soviet Union in terms of the number of heavy bombers and, somewhat later, the number of intercontinental missiles. As the United States itself subsequently admitted, the contrived pretexts of "Soviet superiority" did not accord with reality. And now too the U.S. plans for deploying an additional number of medium-range missiles in West Europe are aimed at obtaining a substantial military superiority over the USSR by means of qualitatively new armaments and then conducting negotiations with the Soviet Union from a "position of strength."

However, the NATO strategists' hopes regarding military superiority are vain ones. Those who solicit military advantages and superiority and indulge in saber rattling must know that they may be badly burned. If the NATO countries, defying commonsense and the socialist countries' good will, turn West Europe into a launch pad for U.S. strategic weapons they will meet with a firm and convincing response from the other side.

YOST ARTICLE OPPOSES U.S. MOVES AGAINST USSR

LD101320 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 10, TASS--The unilateral steps of the U.S. administration directed at delaying the examination by the Senate of the SALT II treaty and curtailment of Soviet-U.S. ties, in particular in the trade-economic field, are a source of mounting criticism in the USA.

The United States cannot and must not allow itself a return to the cold war times, stresses noted American diplomat and historian, former U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Organisation Charles Yost. In his opinion, the actions of the administration may endanger international detente and vital interests of the development of Soviet-U.S. relations. The SALT process, he writes in the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, remains a process that is of vital significance for the national interests of the USA and the Soviet Union, and this process must be resumed as soon as possible. The channels of communication with the Soviet Union must not be destroyed, C. Yost warns.

CARTER ORDER TO HALT DISARMAMENT INITIATIVES HIT

LD111112 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2204 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

["Revision"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 10 January, TASS--President J. Carter's administration is pursuing a course toward repudiating talks on arms limitation, the New York TIMES testifies.

The newspaper writes that President J. Carter has essentially ordered the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to cease attempts to "beat swords into plowshares." As official circles report, J. Carter has instructed all those concerned with questions of arms control to postpone any initiatives in this sphere.

According to information from the forementioned circles, the New York TIMES continues, J. Carter's order, contained in a memorandum issued at the end of last week, virtually blocks the achievement of any progress in arms limitation, including talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the talks on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests, the banning of chemical weapons and the banning of antisatellite systems.

According to officials, the newspaper continues, the talks on the limitation of supplies and the sale of conventional armaments and also on the limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean, which were suspended a year ago, will also remain "frozen."

The admissions made by the New York TIMES and those officials cited by the newspaper are very eloquent. It is generally known that long before the events in Iran and Afghanistan, President J. Carter's administration had virtually become opposed to the holding of talks on arms limitation and as a result these talks did not yield results. Some of them, particularly the talks on the Indian Ocean, were essentially torpedoed by Washington.

President J. Carter's new step, which is a logical development of the course taken by the White House not towards the cessation of the arms race but towards it buildup, is characterized by the newspaper as fraught with serious consequences for Soviet-U.S. relations.

Moreover, the New York TIMES writes, the curtailment of the activities of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was the immediate result of this course. The newspaper notes that the decision to postpone any initiatives in the sphere of arms limitation and J. Carter's instruction aimed at deferring the ratification of the SALT II treaty by the Senate have aroused profound alarm among the agency's staff. Its director, George M. Seignious, resigned in December and two of his assistants transferred to other work. Still earlier, after some clashes with Defense Secretary H. Brown and the National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski, P. Warnke, G. Seignious's predecessor, had resigned.

CPSU'S NATIONAL POLICY, PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM DISCUSSED

LD101614 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

["Theoretical Problems of the Development and Rapprochement of Nations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 January (TASS)--"The CPSU has successfully solved the great historic task of the implementation of proletarian internationalism in the liberation struggle and in building a new society, in strengthening the world socialist community and international solidarity between the communists and all working people of various countries and nationalities," Academician Petr Fedoseyev writes. His article on the theoretical problems of the development and rapprochement of nations has been published in the first issue of KOMMUNIST, the magazine of the CPSU Central Committee.

"With full justification we are proud of the fact that national relations in the USSR are characterized by the all-round flourishing of each nation, on the one hand, and by processes of their natural [zakonomernyy] rapprochement and cooperation, the formation of a new historic community of people--the Soviet people--on the other. Thanks to the Leninist national policy of the CPSU, all socialist nations have achieved immense successes in their economic, social and spiritual development, including in the sphere of national cultures and languages." "Setting up a single multinational state--the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics--has to an immense degree speeded up the development of the country's national economy and the equalization of levels of economic development of national republics and oblasts, the academician continues. The unification of the Soviet republics into the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, our Constitution says, has multiplied the strength [sily] and possibilities of the country's peoples in building socialism."

Fraternal friendship, mutual aid and the cooperation between the peoples of the USSR in all spheres of public life have withstood the test of time, have been tempered and grown stronger in the struggle for Soviet rule, in the creative work of the first five-year plan periods, in the harsh atmosphere of the Great Patriotic War and in the difficult time of the restoration of the economy which had been destroyed by the war. Today, too, our reality gives a multitude of the most striking samples of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our country in building communism. The national policy of the CPSU in the conditions of advanced socialism is based on firm theoretical foundations laid by the works of V.I. Lenin. "The Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, indestructible friendship and fraternal cooperation between the working people of various nations are being realized by the world socialist community," Academician Fedoseyev stresses. New international economic and political relations which are unprecedented in history and which are based on a community of class interests and aims, on full equality, fraternal mutual aid and all-round cooperation have been established between the countries of the socialist community. The principles of the USSR's interrelations with the socialist countries have been laid down in the fundamental law of the Soviet state: "The USSR , an integral part of the world socialist system, of the socialist community, is developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation, comradely mutual aid with the socialist countries on the bases of the principle of socialist internationalism, and is taking an active part in economic integration and in the international socialist division of labor" (Article 30). The study and generalization of the historic experience and achievements of the world socialist community in the sphere of setting up a new type of international relations is a major task for the socialist countries' social scientists. It is natural that in the plans of international scientific cooperation the problems of socialist internationalism and of the development of socialist nations take up a prominent place. The struggle against bourgeois and revisionist falsifications of the historic experience of solving the national question in the USSR and on the scale of the entire socialist community and criticism of various nationalist and racist concepts has been and remains an area of militancy in activities of social scientists.

AFGHAN, SOVIET BLOC UN ENVOYS SCORE 'INTERFERENCE' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD110954 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 11, TASS--The United States and China by their joint efforts are seeking to draw the international community deeper into their hysterical campaign of slander against the Afghan revolution and the Soviet Union's aid to Afghanistan. The extraordinary special session of the U.N. General Assembly, convened here under the pressure of Washington and Beijing is bound to play exactly such a role.

Speaking on behalf of a group of European socialist countries, permanent representative of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic at the United Nations L.A. Dolguchits has recalled that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan repeatedly declared a resolute protest against the United Nations being drawn into the discussion of the American-Chinese cavil, demanded that an end be put to the inadmissible interference into internal affairs of Afghanistan which is gross violation of sovereignty of that country.

The question is who needed a provocative hullabaloo around the non-existent "Afghan issue", and why? It is obvious that the sponsors of this campaign of slander--the United States and China--would not abandon their attempts to use the United Nations to cover up their imperialist and hegemonic plans towards Afghanistan and seek to create at this international forum an atmosphere of "cold war," stressed the representative of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The USA and China, he went on to say, pursue the aim of blackening the people's democratic revolution in Afghanistan and its peaceloving foreign policy based on the principles of nonalignment so as to distract the attention of the international community from their own hostile acts against Afghanistan, Iran and other countries both in that area and all over the world. The striving of the USA and China to use the United Nations Organisation as a cover for their further interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and building up tensions in the Near East and outside it must seriously put on their guard all states, which have a real stake in preserving international peace and security.

Noting the far-reaching transformations carried out in the country after the April revolution, Afghanistan's Foreign Minister S. M. Dost said that the path, on which the Afghan people has embarked, has alarmed imperialism and international reaction. They have spared no effort to put up obstacles in the way of the revolution.

More frequent acts of aggression, the attacks of armed groups against Afghan territory have begun seriously threatening the gains of the revolution as well as Afghanistan's independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Soviet Union's assistance to Afghanistan, the minister stressed, is a bilateral matter concerning relations between two sovereign states. S. M. Dost recalled the history of sincere friendship, good-neighbourliness and mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union. The aim of the aid is to repel the armed attacks and interference in the country's internal affairs.

The minister said that imperialism is taking steps to use the Soviet Union's aid to Afghanistan as a pretext for increasing imperialist military presence in the region, expanding military bases in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, increasing arms supplies to Pakistan. There is an impression that the imperialist and hegemonic forces are out to revive the cold war atmosphere, create a crisis situation contrary to the interests of peace and security in the region and all over the world.

S. M. Dost said, Afghanistan will maintain peaceful relations with all peace-loving countries, especially with its neighbours and Moslem states, and make an active contribution to consolidating the non-aligned movement and strengthening its anti-colonial and anti-imperialist character.

The machinations of the enemies of the Afghan revolution were aimed at provoking a civil war in the country, at restoring the feudal order in Afghanistan and turning it into a bridgehead for subversive actions against the Soviet Union and other states in the region, B. Dashtseren, Mongolia's ambassador to the UNO, said in his statement. Therefore the Afghan Government's actions to protect the gains of the April revolution and its request for urgent help addressed to the Soviet Union are quite natural. No one has the right to question the legality of the actions of a state which is defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Mongolian delegate stressed.

In recent months we witnessed increased activity of the external forces which were trying to provoke armed actions in Afghan territory against the lawful government, said H. Jaroszek, Poland's ambassador to the UNO. Imperialism and reaction tried to fan up ethnic and religious strife. The purpose of such subversive actions was to overthrow the lawful government, to sabotage its progressive reforms and to destabilize the situation in the country. It is against a background of such facts, which are qualified in the relevant documents of the U.N. General Assembly as an aggression, that the Government of Afghanistan had to ask the Soviet Union for urgent help, including military help. The Polish delegate stressed that Soviet-Afghan cooperation in repelling an external threat to Afghanistan poses no danger to the peace and security of neighbouring states. Those standing behind the fuss that is being artificially stirred up over "the Afghan question" want to use it as a screen to cover up their own dangerous designs. They are making attempts to recapture the positions they lost as a result of the revolution in Iran. Imperialism strives to establish a network of military bases. Attempts are being made to push the world back to the cold war, to aggravate the international situation and to spur up the arms race, he said.

MEXICO ELECTED TO SECURITY COUNCIL; CUBA, COLOMBIA WITHDRAW

LD092105 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, January 9, TASS--TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

On January 7, following Mexico's election as non-permanent member of the Security Council, the 34th regular session of the U.N. General Assembly completed its deliberations. The closure of the session was preceded by a meeting of the Latin American group of U.N. member-states. The meeting reached an agreement to the effect that Cuba and Colombia withdraw their moninations to the post of the non-permanent member of the Security Council in favour of Mexico. The proposal to this effect was unanimously supported by the regional group.

CARTER UNDERESTIMATES 'POSSIBILITY OF SOVIET RETALIATION'

LD101850 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] At the Tuesday meeting with a group of congressmen President Carter made new threats to the Soviet Union. Here is a comment by our observer Sergey Losev:

On the whole the President's statement contained a reappraisal of the potentialities of the U.S. ruling circles and obviously underestimated the possibility of Soviet retaliation. There is no doubt that the American administration, by its latest hostile moves with regard to the Soviet Union, has violated the letter and spirit of several agreements with the Soviet Union contrary to the generally accepted norms of international law. If the White House thinks it can influence the Soviet foreign policy in this way it is mistaken. [Moscow in English to North America at 2300 GMT on 10 January adds the following: "Such attempts failed in the past and they are sure to fail now."] There is actually nothing new about the officials' utterances and hopes that meat production in the Soviet Union will now decline and living standards in the country will go down. [Moscow in English to North America at 2300 GMT on 10 January adds the following: "Right after the revolution of 1917 in Russia, the United States and other imperialist powers tried to strangle the young republic with an economic blockade. Since then the Soviet Union has become a prosperous great power whose economy is steadily developing."]

Washington's present attempts to exert pressure on the Soviet Union will be of no avail either. It goes without saying, however, that the Soviet Union cannot leave unanswered the U.S. President's moves. [Moscow in English to North America at 2300 GMT on 10 January adds the following: "U.S. President's moves, described by the White House spokesman as the gravest short of military action"] A TASS statement said no one in the United States should doubt that the Soviet Union would be able to uphold its legitimate interests and the interests of its allies and friends. Officials in Washington are now trying to represent their actions, actions hostile to peace, as a U.S. response to the Soviet military aid given to Afghanistan at the repeated request of its government but this is a mere hoax. Long before the present events in Afghanistan, the U.S. ruling circles began to form a quick reaction corps intended for intervention in any point of the world, saddled their NATO partners with the decision to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, announced a new 5-year program of arms buildup and delayed ratification of the SALT II treaty. Several American observers now feel that the Carter administration's anti-Soviet moves are not a reaction to the events in Afghanistan but a result of the long apparent change in American policy from detente to world domination.

According to the well-informed New York TIMES correspondent at the Pentagon, Richard Burt, many officials noted that Mr Carter's foreign policy had been in a state of flux even before the seizure of the hostages in Tehran and the more recent events in Afghanistan. Mr Carter, as Richard Burt points out, is the first President of the United States to have increased the Pentagon budget 3 years running in peacetime since World War II, although during the election campaign he promised to cut military spending by $7 billion per year.

The most obvious changes, writes Richard Burt, have taken place in policy toward the Soviet Union and in the past commitment to dampening East-West military competition. The administration had earlier pledged never to use food as a weapon and had declined to link Soviet actions in the Third World to progress in arms control, but late last week it cancelled the grain shipments and postponed the Senate debate on the SALT II treaty.

Mr Carter supplemented his 1977 goal of demilitarizing the Indian Ocean with plans for extending American military power into the region. Accordingly, Richard Burt goes on, most of the annual 4.5 percent increase that Mr Carter has proposed in military spending over the next 5 years is earmarked for new ships and cargo planes to enable the United States to send a 100,000-man rapid-deployment force to the Persian Gulf and surrounding areas. At the same time, the administration has evidently decided to maintain a permanent naval presence in the Indian Ocean and discussions are now under way with several regional powers to gain access to military bases in the region.

The administration is also moving to arm Pakistan without any assurances from Islamabad on its nuclear plans.

The list of these militarist measures could be continued--measures taken to please the military-industrial complex and opponents of the easing of tension. But what has been said is sufficient to show how utterly groundless are the claims of the American administration that the deliberate aggravation of relations with the Soviet Union is its reply to the Soviet action in Afghanistan, undertaken under the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty and in conformity with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

The unbalanced posture of the Carter administration and its disregard for the deep-rooted, long-term interests of peace and the easing of tension and for the constructive development of Soviet-American relations has caused grave concern in Europe, a continent the United States is trying to push to the forefront of confrontation with the Soviet Union. Indicative of the Europeans' sentiments is their reaction to President Carter's economic sanctions. The West German paper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU says Western Europe will not allow trade deals with the Soviet Union in computer technology to fall through. For the West German companies specializing in the manufacture of computers the American President's measures were not a topic for discussion. In this field the Americans cannot bank on solidarity. This has been made clear by representatives of the Siemens Company, who don't see any reason to revise their business contracts with the Soviet Union. Another West German paper, SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, points out that Canada and Britain were the only countries to welcome President Carter's tough reaction.

As for France, West Germany and a number of small NATO countries, they don't want to abandon the policy of easing tension as a result of such sanctions.

MATVEYEV: RETURN TO 'BIG STICK' POLICY HAS 'SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES'

LD111225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev article: "Who Is Undermining Detente"]

[Text] In recent weeks and months the U.S. Government has taken a number of steps leading to the stepping up of the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, the preparation of aggressive, interventionist actions in various parts of the world and the exacerbation of relations with the Soviet Union. This applies primarily to actions within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, where Washington has foisted on its allies a program for the deployment of new nuclear missiles in West Europe. [paragraph continues]

The White House decision to ask the Senate to postpone indefinitely the examination of the SALT II treaty ratification, and also the plans being put in practice by the Pentagon to create the so-called "quick-reaction forces" and the acts undertaken in the last few days by the American administration signify in essence a revival of the cold war atmosphere.

Official Washington represents all this as a "response" to the "threat to peace" allegedly resulting from the USSR's aid to Afghanistan. Here the main point is deliberately ignored: That aid has been granted at the request of the country's legitimate government in defense of its integrity and independence in the face of foreign intrigues and threats which if not duly rebuffed as necessary could lead to the elimination of the Afghan people's democratic gains. Today it is obvious that Washington intended to play out in Afghanistan a scenario which is well known from the CIA-inspired fascist putsch in Chile.

Only recently high-ranking U.S. figures were talking with pious faces about their "noninterference" when Beijing unleashed armed aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which created a real, not imaginary threat to universal peace. But when real prospects opened up before the Afghan people for the democraticization of their internal life and deliverance from the danger of foreign hostile conspiracies and machinations, when hundreds and thousands of innocent people who had been thrown into prison in Afghanistan saw the light of freedom, Washington started kicking up a hue and cry and talking about some kind of "threat" to peace.

It is no secret that U.S. imperialist circles reacted to the 1978 April revolution in Afghanistan not simply with a malicious hiss but with certain measures of an "organizational nature." As early as June 1978, as the New York TIMES reported, a "NATO command symposium" was held in Annapolis (United States). Taking part were more than 270 high-ranking generals, admirals, diplomats, scientists and official representatives. They discussed the democratic transformations being implemented by Afghanistan and the "ensuing consequences for America and its NATO allies." The New York TIMES reported nothing more concrete on the resolutions adopted at the "symposium," but reports which filtered into the Western press on the formation of armed groups in camps on Pakistani territory for operations against the legitimate Afghan Government made it possible to form a clear idea of the plans of those who were directing the enemies of the April revolution.

This is what the bourgeois Paris newspaper LE FIGARO wrote 3 July 1979: "There is no reason to suppose that the United States, having suffered a very serious defeat in Iran, will give up operations in that region.... The United States wants to use events in Afghanistan as a lever to draw into the camp of those hostile to the Soviet Union states and parties which adhere to a strictly Muslim political concept. That is its goal. To achieve it, the United States is undoubtedly giving every possible assistance to that insurgency. (This refers to the operations of groups formed in Pakistan against the legitimate Afghan Government--V.M.) For this purpose it was necessary to reach agreement with Pakistan. Favorable conditions established themselves in this respect."

Indeed, having lost their positions in Iran, which had been so diligently cultivated with the help of weapons, the U.S. ruling circles and their "cloak and dagger" department feverishly sought revenge in Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

They believed that the fall of the democratic regime was only a question of time, and not long at that, the bosses of the gangs formed in Pakistan openly boasted in an interview for American journalists that they are preparing for the "entry into Kabul" and are stockpiling the appropriate ammunition for bloody purges there.

Now official American propaganda, echoing the White House chief, is trying to kick up a fuss over the aid given by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people at a difficult time and at their government's request. One cannot fail to recall the similar methods resorted to in the mid-thirities by Japanese militarist circles which offered Afghanistan military cooperation under the pretext of the "danger of Soviet aggression." At that time the Afghan Government was asked "not to prevent the movement of Basmak gangs onto Soviet territory."

However, official Washington is now casting off some of its disguise, stating its intention of openly sending weapons and instructors to the Pakistani camps where gangs are being formed for operations against the legitimate Afghan Government. This aim is also served by the military "aid" to Pakistan worth $100 million announced by the U.S. President.

If Washington was really concerned to defend Pakistan's interests, it should draw the attention of that country's government to the urgent domestic problems it is facing, and not encourage adventurist acts.

It must be observed that this course on the part of the U.S. Government has emerged and had begun to stand out increasingly clearly in conditions whereby the present Washington administration is demonstrating its inability to resolve many urgent domestic problems and at a time when its political stock among the American masses is falling to an all-time low. If people in that administration are planning to "assert" themselves in their people's eyes by whipping up tension in the world, exacerbating relations with the Soviet Union and other countries and reviving the cold war atmosphere, they are setting off down a very slippery road.

Not for nothing are official Washington spokesmen--in an attempt to somehow justify these recent actions--keeping absolutely quiet about what preceded the series of steps by the U.S. Government to curtail established business and other relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Yet is is a fact that quite independently of events in Afghanistan the Carter administration had undertaken such dangerous acts as the deployment of new nuclear missiles in West Europe, increasing the military budget and much more. That is what really "struck a great blow against detente"! Every one who chooses to can see this, but apparently Mr Brzezinski is not aware of it. In a recent interview for TIME magazine he talks in the most arbitrary way about the "negative influence" of recent events in Afghanistan on Soviet-American relations and the teneral international situation. The following assertion in that same interview is, for instance, typical of that person's way of thinking: He states that "China is a factor for stability in Asia...." It turns out that for Mr Brzezinski "stability" is the policy emodied in the PRC's armed attacks on a neighboring state--the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Certain U.S. commentators are now asking this question: Is the process of relaxation of tension still in operation? It is well known that this process is not something artifical, but arises from the harsh realities of the present-day international situation.

The need for such a process is now greater, not less, than in the early seventies, since the continuing arms race in the world most insistently demands measures and steps to protect the peoples against the threat of destructive conflict.

President J. Carter has repeatedly declared the priority importance of defending the cause of international stability, taking into account the realities of the nuclear age. But now he is unceremeniously discarding these considerations, showing the true worth of his declarations. It must be supposed that all countries whose governments value the interests of peace will take note of the most recent statements by official U.S. spokesmen, from which it emerges that the fueling of tension undertaken by Washington is a "long-term [dlitelnyy] course."

It should be added that its originators clearly overestimate their capabilities both inside the United States and in the world at large. The times of the "big stick," when the American rulers were capable of running affairs outside their own country at their own discretion, are long past. The more persistently Washington tries to act in this way, the more serious will be the consequences of such rashness for the initiators of this course.

U.S. ECONOMIC MEASURES AGAINST SOVIETS 'COUID BOOMERANG'

ID101552 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 Jan 80 ID

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev and Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Text] Political observers in West European countries note that Washington can hardly count on support from its partners in the matter of economic sanctions against the USSR. The French paper LE MATIN, commenting on the meeting in Paris between French President Giscard d'Estaing and FRG Chancellor Schmidt, notes that neither Paris nor Bonn intends to dramatize the situation. The paper notes that Washington expressed dissatisfaction over the polite refusal by the FRG and France to apply economic sactions against the USSR.

Another French paper, LE FIGARO, notes that Carter, in reviving the big stick policy, is harming detente. I would like to dwell in more detail on this remark by the French paper. The fact is that all over the world the measures of the Washington administration are being regarded primarily from the viewpoint of prospects for international detente--after all, economic, scientific, technical and other ties among states constitute the material fabric of detente. Anyone who destroys that fabric is also dealing a blow to detente itself, and especially when it is a matter of relations between countries such as the Soviet Union and the United States.

At present, when Washington has decided to exert political pressure on the USSR through economic levers, many people consider that these measures could have a boomerang effect on the United States.

ROUNDUP OF WESTERN OPPOSITION TO TRADE EMBARGO

ID102338 Moscow TASS in English 2303 GMT 10 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Moscow, January 10, TASS--TASS correspondents report:

San Francisco. M. Friedman, a noted U.S. economist, a Nobel Prize winner, said he is convinced that the discriminatory actions by the White House with regard to the USSR pursue chiefly internal political aims in the election campaign. He said such measures will be detrimental first of all to the United States itself.

New York. President Carter's actions are being widely discussed in U.S. business circles. President Carter as M. Miek, national chairman of one of the country's biggest farmers' organizations, the American Agricultural Movement, said President Carter made U.S. farmers pay for the hostile-to-the-Soviet-Union political gesture which is costly for the U.S. farmers. He said the administration's decision will lead to a further growth of unemployment, will bring about an increase of foreign-trade deficit and inflation rate, a new decline in the rate of the dollar, and deeper economic slump.

Misgivings are being expressed that the Soviet Union may give up regular purchases of food in the USA, which would have far-ranging consequences for the U.S. economy.

J. Galbraith, a prominent U.S. economist, said the introduction by the White House of the embargo on deliveries of grain to the USSR will inevitably lead to a chaotic state of the world grain market for a long time ahead.

The U.S. administration's intention to use approximately five million tons of grain for distillation into an automobile fuel is, in Galbraith's view, an absurd idea.

M. Kalligeris, co-chairman of the 'Trade Unions for Democratic Action' organization, sharply criticised the White House decision to limit trade contacts with the USSR. He pointed out that the decisions are causing a tremendous damage to American workers bringing about new mass dismissals. M. Kalligeris emphaized that attempts to bring the world back to cold-war times are a ruinous course.

The Hague. Trading on the Rotterdam grain market, Europe's biggest, has almost completely ceased. This has been caused by the embargo which the United States President Carter imposed on U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union, writes the newspaper NRC HANDELSBLAD. At the same time there was a considerable drop in world prices of corn, beans and soybean.

Madrid. Helmut Schmidt, the FRG's Federal Chancellor, who was here on an official visit, told a press conference that his government will not follow the United States example and will not introduce restrictions on trade-and-economic contacts with the Soviet Union.

Paris. Commenting on the U.S. attempts to push Western Europe to the forward edge of confrontation with the USSR and other socialist countries, the newspaper LE FIGARO writes: At a meeting in Paris Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt discussed a policy which should be followed to avoid a return to cold war. They hold that Europe must try to keep detente and that it should not take Washington's positions. This is why both Paris and Bonn came out against President Carter's discriminatory measures against the USSR.

The opinion of the newspaper LE MATIN is that Carter did not manage to persuade its allies into boycotting the USSR. Neither Paris nor Bonn intend to dramatise the situation. They are calling against rushing headlong into an escalation of tension.

L'HUMANITE describes the U.S. administration's actions with regard to the USSR as directed towards heightening tensions in the world. Carter speaks the cold-war language, L'HUMANITE stresses.

Brussels. As the EUROPOLITIQUE bulletin reports, the EEC is not planning any measures which the USA is trying to impose. Moreover, an EEC delegation, to go to Washington to attend a conference of experts in agriculture, has firm instructions not to make any official pledges or promises to the USA. The conference is being convened by President Carter.

Bonn. The newspaper UNSERE ZEIT emphasizes editorially that the policy of blackmail and reprisals directed against the Soviet Union is doomed to failure.

WASHINGTON PREPARES FOR 'PUNITIVE ACTION' AGAINST IRAN

LD110004 Moscow Tass in English 2346 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 10, TASS--preparing to carry out a punitive action against Iran, the United States continues concentrating its armed forces in direct proximity to that country. As the press reports with reference to high-ranking officials in the U.S. Government, the Pentagon intends to use for its operations bases in Egypt. According to a U.S. State Department spokesman, a possibility of wide use of bases in Israeli territory is under consideration.

Washington intends to carry out military operations also from bases in Oman, Kenya, and Somalia. According to a report of the New York TIMES newspaper, following a U.S. Defence Department delegation who has just returned after an inspection tour of those countries, a group of U.S. technical experts is to go there in the coming days for the purpose of preparing the naval and air bases for receiving U.S. ships and aircraft.

The New York TIMES points out that Oman, Kenya, and Somalia are displeased with the plans being made public since they do not want to be regarded as joining the U.S. camp.

Washington is covering up the preparations for military actions in the area of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf by a provocative hullabaloo around the events in Afghanistan. Commenting on the anti-Afghan statements by President Carter and other U.S. high-ranking officials, a CBS correspondent emphasises that such pronouncements reflect the administration's endeavours to create a big U.S. military presences in the Persian Gulf area.

At the same time Washington is increasing pressure on its NATO partners and other "allies" with a view to drawing them into military actions which are being prepared against Iran, and to give those actions a semblance of "collective" ones. Thus, reports appeared that Australia intends to increase its military presence in the Indian Ocean, and that Britain intends to send its ships to the Arabian Sea area.

Lately Washington is trying to justify its virtual renunciation of attempts to settle the U.S.-Iranian crisis by peaceful means by totally unconvincing assertions that in Iran there is no united government with which it would be possible to maintain contacts or negotiate. This was stated, in particular, by President Carter during the meeting in the White House with a group of members of U.S. Congress.

Such statements are wrong, to say the least, and evidently reflect the opinion of exclusively the White House. In Iran there is the legitimate government and the Islamic Revolutionary Council headed by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Observers emphasise that all this is one of the elements of psychological preparations for a military intervention.

SEROV REBUTS CARTER ON 'ABSENCE OF GOVERNMENT IN IRAN'

LD102232 Moscow TASS in English 2219 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

["Ideological Subversion"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 10, TASS--TASS observer Vladimir Serov writes:

According to NEWSWEEK, the Voice of America has increased its broadcasts in Persian to Iran. Following the U.S.-Iranian crisis, reports the magazine, the overall hours of these broadcasts were increased four times and will be further increased three times in the future. Broadcasts by the Voice of America will also be expanded in other languages of the peoples living in Iran.

The growing wave of broadcasts by the Voice of America to Iran is directly linked with subversive activities sharply increased in the recent period by Washington against Iran on all lines--political, economic and propagandistic.

The attempts to tighten the grip of the hunger blockade over Iran, the provocations organized by the CIA and the SAVAK agents to fan up a fratricidal war in the country, the instigations to anti-government demonstrations--all these make links in one and the same chain, and are, in the long run, aimed at liquidating the present regime in Iran, whose leaders pursue an anti-imperialist policy which does not come to the liking in Washington.

Symptomatic in this relation is the statement made by President Carter on January 9 that allegedly there is no Government in Iran to negotiate with. But everybody knows that power in the country belongs to the Islamic Revolutionary Council which governs the country.

Why does then Washington present the unrealistic for reality? It is most likely that the Washington administration would like to see in Iran a situation of chaos and absence of government. The irresponsible talk of "the absence of a government in Iran" is one of the elements of the psychological preparations for a direct American intervention.

It is noteworthy that an important, if not a key role in the fanning-up of "the psychological warfare" against Iran is played by the U.S. Presidential adviser for national security, Zbigniew Brzezinski. It is he who heads a special coordination committee at the White House which, as early as in mid-December, last year, adopted a plan of expanding American broadcasts in Persian and other Muslim languages. These unsavoury activities also involve, besides the Voice of America, Israeli radio stations, together with their experts well-trained in ideological subversion.

WASHINGTON POSES AS 'ALMOST DEFENDER OF ISLAM'

LD102314 Moscow TASS in English 2248 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[" A Hypocritical Position"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 10, TASS--The United States continues actively to step up the slanderous anti-Afghan campaign. Along with the provocative fussing with the so-called "Afghan question" that has been put up for discussion at the United Nations contrary to the will of the lawful Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Washington is trying hard to "influence" Muslim states, exerting direct pressure on them and posing almost as a defender of Islam.

The idea of some accomplices of the United States, in particular As-Sadat, to convene a so-called "Islamic conference" is obviously to the liking of the White House. According to the plans of its initiators, it is to take up the "Afghan question."

It has become known in informed United Nations circles that the United States administration has sent messages to some Arab and other Muslim states in which it arrogantly demands the consent of their leaders to participate in the planned anti-Afghan gathering.

Such a message was sent, for instance by President Carter to King Hassan the Second of Morocco.

Tehran, January 10, TASS--The position of the United States is sharply condemned in a number of Muslim countries. Thus, the Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni resolutely rejected the hypocritical talk by representatives of the American administration "in defence of Islam." Together with the overthrown shah, he stressed, President Carter "makes a big show of his concern for Islam" but at the same time subjects Muslims to persecution.

Beirut, January 10, TASS--"Under the cover of 'concern' for Islam the United States is trying to deal a blow at the national and patriotic forces, to put in power its agents, the agents of Zionism and local reaction," the prominent Egyptian public figure Al-Hamusi said in an interview to the newspaper AN-NIDA'.

FOREIGN SOURCES REPORT MILITARY BUILD-UP IN INDIAN OCEAN AREA

LD111046 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 11 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 11, TASS--The UNITED NEWS OF INDIA reports that the United States is implementing plans of further expanding and strengthening the naval base in Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean. The construction of a runway has been completed on the island for strategic B-52 bombers and of a deep-water anchorage for U.S. naval ships.

The buildup of the U.S. military might in the Indian Ocean is strongly condemned in India.

The plans carried out by the United States for further broadening and strengthening the Diego Garcia naval base constitute a real threat to the security of India and other states coming out for turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, as TASS correspondent was told in interview by General Secretary of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organisation O. P. Palival. The broadening of U.S. military presence in the region, he stressed, is condusive to an aggravation of tensions in this vitally important area of the world.

Tokyo, January 11, TASS--The Japanese communist newspaper AKAHATA writes commenting on the active expansion by the United States of the Diego Garcia military base in the Indian Ocean, that the Pentagon is carrying out these actions in addition to the possible use of naval and airforce facilities in the territory of Somalia, Oman and Kenya declared by U.S. President J. Carter. The expansion of the Diego Garcia base, the newspaper points out, is a link in the chain of the global build-up of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Middle East and in the Indian Ocean basin being expedited under the pretext of the events in Iran and Afghanistan.

Hanoi, January 11, TASS--The USA has been feverishly building up its forces and stepping up its military activity in the Indian Ocean recently, which creates a grave threat to peace and security in that region and all over the world, says the statement issued by the SRV Foreign Ministry.

The United States has sent there for building up its naval force numerous warships including the modern aircraft carrier Nimitz. Apart from it, the USA has an agreement on the use of the Somali military base in Berbera.

The SRV Foreign Ministry, the document stresses, fully supports the statement by the Foreign Ministry of socialist Ethiopia of December 22, 1979, resolutely condemning the actions of the United States, which is building up tensions in the Indian Ocean area.

QUEST FOR SUPREMACY 'BASIC CAUSE OF DISTURBANCE' IN WORLD

LD101906 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 10 January, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

NATO's supreme allied commander in Europe, U.S. Gen Bernard Rogers, told a Brussels press conference on Wednesday that the Soviet Union is attempting to gain "warm water ports," by which he means ports in the Indian Ocean. Statements of this kind by the American general, like those of Western bourgeois propaganda, are typical examples of the Goebbels big lie and are designed to provide justification for the United States in its hectic development of new military bases in the Indian Ocean, the Near East, the Persian Gulf and East African areas, which they intend to make into strongpoints from which to effect their global expansion.

Not a day passes without some report from the Western media about new movements far from the United States of formations of American nuclear-armed warships with aircraft and landing units on board, all ready to act against any regime which happens to upset Washington.

The American naval forces based in the Mediterranean, Atlantic and Pacific, and in foreign bases, constitute a permanent source of political pressure on other states as well as a potential means of invading other countries.

Under the pretext of warding off the "Soviet threat," the United States is asking for the ports of Berbera in Somalia and Djibouti for its warships, as well as a number of airfields for their air force. In Oman the attention of the Pentagon strategists is drawn to the Al-Masirah air base, and in Kenya, to the port of Mombasa. A supplementary $170 million has been allocated for the further expansion of the American base on the Island of Diego Garcia. The Washington POST writes today on the possibility of the Pentagon using "Egyptian military bases for its operations in the future."

One might well ask who then has bases located in "warm waters," the Americans or the Soviet Union? There are no Soviet bases, only invented ones, an outright lie which has the aim of legalizing American military presence in all corners of the globe.

Washington's anti-Soviet campaign has one further important aspect--the United States is openly pushing its allies, whether in Europe or elsewhere, toward confrontation with the Soviet Union and other states in the socialist community.

The militant hegemonism policy in Washington is primarily directed at restoring the past U.S. supremacy in the world, and these geopolitical aspirations are the basic cause of the disturbance of stability and security throughout the world.

BROWN ENDS TALKS WITH CHINESE LEADERS

LD102255 Moscow TASS in English 2238 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beijing, January 10, TASS--The negotiations between U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown and the Chinese leaders have ended here. Much was said in Beijing during the four days about many "common and overlapping interests" between the two countries. Harold Brown's speech at a press conference here leaves no doubt that the American administration views this community in the encouragement of Beijing's hegemonistic and aggressive aspirations and its own renunciation of the policy of international detente. Harold Brown told the press conference that the United States and China are pursuing common strategic goals. He made it clear that these goals fully tally with the militarist doctrine which the U.S. President took from the cold war arsenal. The U.S. defence secretary expressed frank satisfaction that the United States found in Beijing a suitable partner for implementing its military-strategic designs in the Middle and Near East, and in Asia. He said that each side will undertake "appropriate steps" which should not be disclosed in detail.

New York, January 10, TASS--Comments of the American mass media on the results of Harold Brown's negotiations leave no doubt that the "appropriate steps" mean interference of the United States and Beijing in the affairs of Asian countries and, in particular, arms deliveries to Pakistan and an ever more extensive support to the mercenaries and armed units which are staging aggression against Afghanistan. A CBS correspondent, who accompanied Harold Brown on his trip, points out that the talks between the Pentagon chief and Hua Guofeng was practically fully devoted to the concrete steps which both sides might undertake in connection with the events in Afghanistan. Pointing out that China promised to increase arms deliveries to Pakistan, the correspondent stresses that the bulk of weapons, worth millions of dollars, which had been sent to Islamabad, was handed over to the Afghan hirelings.

Hanoi, January 10, TASS--A Foreign Ministry representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made a statement which says that Beijing negotiations focused on joint measures on fighting the revolutions in Afghanistan and Iran. The statement stresses that this fact reaffirms that the United States entered a criminal collusion with the ruling Beijing circles spearheaded against peace and national independence of the people.

Delhi, January 10, TASS--Indira Gandhi, leader of the Indian National Congress, who won the parliamentary elections, gave an interview to an ABC correspondent: She said that the United States is pursuing a concrete global strategy which is manifested, in particular, in rapprochement with China. This, she said, poses a real threat.

Tokyo, January 10, TASS--The newspaper AKAHATA assesses the results of Harold Brown's negotiations in Beijing as evidence of agreement to expand the interference of the United States and China in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan. The newspaper writes that Beijing intends to continue its support to the counterrevolutionaries, while Washington in its turn is expanding its arms deliveries to Pakistan.

Threat to South Asia

LD102308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich and Kazbek Basiyev]

[Text] According to news agency reports from Beijing, U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has completed his 4 days of talks with Chinese leaders and has started his trip around the country.

He will, in particular, visit military installations in Wuhan and Shanghai, an air base east of the capital and a number of industrial enterprises. Before his departure, Brown held a press conference at which he stated that the United States is entering an era of military cooperation with China. In the course of his visit the American secretary expressed a readiness to supply Beijing with American technology, which could also be used militarily, in particular a satellite ground tracking station. Brown did not go into details, but went on at length on common strategic aims and forthcoming appropriate steps, which will insure that points of agreement are translated into effective deeds.

These are, of course, fairly vague formulations, but unfortunately, they in effect carry a threat. There is no doubt of the fact that this all means an expansion of interference in the affairs of the countries of South Asia, in particular the giving of still more extensive support to Afghan counterrevolutionaries and American-Chinese cooperation in the training of armed detachments, which are being sent into Afghanistan for subversive operations.

On the whole, Brown's visit to China has demonstrated, as was indeed expected, some sort of new accent in American policy. Whereas even recently Washington was attempting to follow a maneuvering course and balance its relations with Moscow and Beijing, it is now plainly turning toward an alliance with China. Even on the eve of Brown's visit to Beijing, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH was writing that China wants to receive assistance in the creation of the industrial basis for the production of up-to-date weapons and military equipment, but more than that, it wants to receive direct American diplomatic support in the struggle against the Soviet Union. In a word, for their anti-Sovietism the Chinese leaders are hoping to get a respectably large amount, and the White House is unable to resist temptation and is attempting to use Beijing in its own strategic game.

This game, let us say outright, is a dangerous one, including and perhaps mainly for its organizers.

SCHEMES FOR U.S.-CHINESE ANTI-SOVIET ALLIANCE SCORED

OW101601 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[Glebov commentary: "A Futile But Dangerous Deal"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping has long been infatuated with the wild idea of piecing together a so-called broad international united front against the Soviet Union. This wild idea has its root in the infamous Theory of the Three Worlds invented by Mao Zedong. Mao Zedong proposed the forming of such a front to oppose the two superpowers, that is, the Soviet Union and the United States. However, Deng Xiaoping drastically revised Mao Zedong's idea and openly proposed to the U.S. imperialists to form an anti-Soviet alliance [tong meng 0681 4145] with China. The U.S. imperialists have always been willing to support antisocialist, anti-Soviet forces and schemes. The warm welcome Deng Xiaoping received from American reactionaries during his trip to the United States shows that Deng Xiaoping's extreme anti-Sovietism especially pleased the imperialists. U.S. officials called Deng Xiaoping "our little cowboy" and even presented him with a cowboy hat made in Taiwan. To please the bosses of the American military industrial complex and the Pentagon generals, Deng Xiaoping decided to resume the discussion on the topic of the anti-Soviet front during Brown's visit to China. He made proposals to Brown on certain concrete actions. According to a XINHUA report, Deng Xiaoping [word indistinct] told Brown that the United States and China should "do something in a down-to-earth way" for their common anti-Soviet goal and that the United States should strengthen its military ties with Western Europe.

He urged the West to step by anti-Soviet efforts. In short, Deng Xiaoping and his company have decided to win the complete trust of the United States by their anti-Soviet fanaticism. At the same time, he was thinking of realizing their hegemonist design by drawing the support of the imperialists in this way.

The Soviet Union has been and will continue to be the main obstacle to China's fulfillment of its hegemonist goal. Beijing's propaganda has willfully claimed the Soviet Union is social-imperialist. However, our country has not changed its course because of such charges. It continues to be the vanguard in realizing socialism and our people continue to be the builders of communism. For years, Beijing's and the imperialist's propaganda has charged that the Soviet Union is an aggressor. Yet, the Soviet Union still firmly stands in the forefront of the fighters who are striving to achieve peace, to improve relations among nations and to stop the arms race. All good and honest people realize this and have wholeheartedly supported the Soviet policy. The vicious enemies of peace and socialism also realize this. This is why over the last 60 years they have continuously conspired and acted in a frenzied way to oppose the world's first country of workers and peasants.

Speaking on the main course of world development in the 1980's, Comrade Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee, emphatically pointed out that the most striking feature of the 1980's will be the continuous strengthening of the powerful force for realizing socialism, which has become the firm and unshakable law governing the development of history.

Strengthening world socialism is an important factor in safeguarding world peace as well as in eliminating and obviating the danger of a thermonuclear war. It is the highest hope cherished by all mankind. Furthermore, people have come to more and more clearly understand that Soviet policy and strategy is based on a great objective, namely, to safeguard peace, check the arms race, assist the peoples of various countries in defending independence and freedom and that it is based on the principle of peaceful coexistence with nations of different social systems. This is exactly the reason why the Chinese leadership, despite their greatest efforts, have hitherto failed to form an international anti-Soviet front.

The world's people have come to more and more clearly understand the true nature of the Chinese leadership's counterrevolutionary and pro-imperialist policy in the international arena, and have resolutely repulsed China's antisocialist conspiracy. All this has caused serious damage to China and the Chinese people both politically and morally. In addition, the pro-imperialist policy pursued by the anti-Soviet Beijing leadership has also brought about great danger to their own friends and allies as well as to the Chinese people and China's national independence.

As is well known to all, all this has greatly helped the imperialists in realizing their conspiracy of turning China intoa semicolony, an attempt never abandoned by the imperialists.

As for the Chinese leadership's attempt to attain their hegemonist purpose by taking advantage of the imperialists, Hall, leader of the U.S. Communist Party, clearly stated: Those who cherish illusions of taking advantage of the imperialists' tricks will easily become victims, for those leaders and countries that attempt to oppose the Soviet Union by making use of the U.S. imperialists will in the long run only bring about damage to themselves and are bound to become the source from which the imperialists derive their profit.

KARMAL SAYS MEDIA TO EXPOSE U.S. COMPLICITY IN AMIN'S RULE

LD102108 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2009 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, 10 January, TASS--The Soviet Union's foreign policy is principled and deeply peace loving. The USSR has never interfered and never interferes in the affairs of other states. It always grants--and has granted--effective aid and support to the countries and peoples fighting for their freedom and independence, for justice, lawfulness, for peace and social progress, said Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDRA], chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], at a press conference here for Afghan and foreign journalists.

The Soviet Union, he said, is our sincere and reliable friend who decisively supports the gains of the April revolution. The USSR clearly confirmed its friendship with the people of Afghanistan through the fact that by responding to the request of the DRA leadership and on the basis of the Afghan-Soviet treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation and in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter, it rendered us aid and support.

After the April revolution, when Afghanistan started to be subjected to growing counter-revolutionary raids from ourside incited by the United States and China, the leadership of the DRA appealed on more than one occasion to the Soviet Union with a request for assistance. The Soviet Union abstained from such a step until such time as a direct threat had been created--as a result of the aggressive actions--to the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country. Only then did the Soviet Union take the decision to dispatch a limited contingent of Soviet troops to the DRA in accordance with our government's request and to defend Afghanistan from outside aggression. This contingent will be withdrawn from the territory of the country as soon as the United States, acting in concert with Beijing and reactionary circles in Pakistan and Egypt, put a stop to their aggressive policy with regard to the DRA.

Since Afghanistan availed itself of the USSR's assistance for the purposes of defending its independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, our country has had the opportunity of consistently conducting its announced policy of nonalinement, Babrak Karmal stressed.

Referring to the DRA's relations with neighboring states, he said: "We strive for good relations with the peoples of Pakistan and Iran. I regard the prospects for our relations with these countries optimistically. I am confident that in cooperation with the peoples of Pakistan and Iran we will put an earlier end to the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and Beijing." The people of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal continued, will act shoulder to shoulder with the liberation movements and with the Arab states in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. He expressed appreciation of the solidarity of the national liberation movements with the revolutionary struggle of the Afghan people.

Characterizing the political program of the new leadership of the DRA, Babrak Karmal noted that one of the most important tasks now was to restore revolutionary order and lawfulness in the country. With this aim in mind a general amnesty of political prisoners had been carried out and to date over 10,000 people, cast into prison by Amin, had already been released.

The process of eliminating the consequences of the rule by a murderer and spy, acting on the instructions of U.S. imperialism, continues. As regards the documents and other materials which disclose the participation of imperialists and the United States in the conspiracy against the Afghan people, these will be made available to the international public and press in the near future.

Turning to the representatives of those bourgeois Western media which are blowing up a slanderous hullabaloo around the so-called "Afghan issue," who were in the hall, Babrak Karmal said: "I should like to ask you, gentlemen, where were you during that period when Nur Mohammad Taraki, the first general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, the first chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, was murdered as a result of an imperialist plot involving the CIA? Where were you when that agent of U.S. imperialism Amin was murdering and jailing Afghan workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia? Why did you not then raise your voices in protest against the scandalous deeds? Is it not for the reason that the gang of Amin and his cronies were part of a conspiracy together with international reaction and imperialism?"

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 10 January carried a shorter version of the above report.]

SOVIET NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS INTERVIEW AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD101314 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 10, TASS--The TASS correspondents, V. Vasilets and E. Menkes, report:

The people and government of Afghanistan express heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet Union that came to our assistance in one of the most difficult periods of Afghan history. We are convinced that thanks to this fraternal aid and cooperation with the USSR we will overcome all difficulties, uphold the gains of the April revolution, defend the sovereignty and independence of our country, Shah Mohammad Dost told the TASS correspondents. The minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had come to New York in connection with the United Nations debate on the so-called "Afghan question", imposed by the United States, its allies and China.

The fraternal support from the Soviet Union enabled the Afghan people to repel the threat coming from outside, the minister said. Were it not for this timely aid, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country would have been trampled underfoot and all the gains of the April revolution destroyed. The old order would have been restored in the country. The noisy campaign, launched by Washington, Beijing and their hangers on against the heroic Afghan people, against the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, against the internationalist Soviet aid to Afghanistan, has one purpose only--to smear the Soviet-Afghan relations of friendship and all-round cooperation by any means, Shah Mohammad Dost went on to say. We are sharply protesting against the attempts of international imperialism and reaction to draw the world community into this campaign.

The obstinate imposing upon the United Nations of the discussion of the so-called "Afghan question" is undisguised intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign member-country of the United Nations, direct departure from the established practice of proceedings of the Security Council and other United Nations bodies, an instance of misinterpretation of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter and all other rules of international law.

Immediately after the April revolution of 1978, the minister continued, our country became the target of subversive actions on the part of the forces of international imperialism and hegemonism. One of the main place d'armes for the training of counter-revolutionary armed formations became, specifically, the areas close to the Afghan-Pakistani frontier. The training was directed by American intelligence agents, Chinese officers and instructors. The large qunatities of arms, made in the United States, Britain and China, and seized by the Afghan Armed Forces, also speak volumes.

It was precisely the unceasing acts of armed intervention in the internal affairs of our country that compelled the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to invoke Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, which speaks of the right of states to collective and individual self-defense to repel aggression, the minister emphasized. In conformity with the provisions of the treaty of friendship, goodneighborhood and cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan our government persistently asked the Soviet Union for urgent political, moral and economic, including military aid. I should like to re-emphasize that as soon as the threat to the independence and sovereignty of our country is eliminated, the limited Soviet military contingent will be immediately withdrawn from Afghan territory.

As for the threat to peace and security of the given region, it, undoubtedly, emanates from the provocative aggressive course of imperialism, above all, of the United States, Shah Mohammad Dost said in conclusion. It is precisely the United States that continues the build-up of its military power in Asia on various pleas. It is precisely the United States that sent numerous warships to the Indian Ocean. It is precisely the United States that maintains thousands of war bases on the territories of other countries. The community of nations must bluntly and unequivocally declare who is really to blame for the aggravation of tension in the region, the minister emphasized.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS CITED ON CONDITIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

Status of Kabul

LD101824 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 10, TASS--TASS special correspondents Valdimir Volkodav, Yuriy Kornilov and Ravil Musin report:

Many foreign journalists have arrived in Afghanistan's capital, Kabul, perhaps the greatest number of foreign pressmen that the Afghan capital ever saw. Representatives of the progressive world press came here with an open heart being motivated by the sincere wish to understand what is taking place in Afghanistan, what is the essence of the new stage of the Afghan revolution. Western specialists in foul "sensations" smacking of anti-Sovietism have different aims and tasks: They are clearly striving, contrary to facts, to present Kabul as a city that is all but "occupied" by Soviet troops...

What are your first impressions from Kabul? This question was put by the TASS correspondents to a number of representatives of the press of different countries who arrived in Afghanistan. Here are their answers:

Yasuo Ogata (newspaper AKAHATA, Japan): It is said that the first impressions are the most correct ones. My first impressions from Kabul and its people are that there is no "Soviet interference" in Afghanistan's affairs. I reported this much to my newspaper. A calm, businesslike atmosphere regins in the city. Enterprises and institutions, shopping centres and banks function normally.

The propaganda concerning the so-called "Afghan question" raised in the West is false. It is quite apparent that Soviet troops came to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan people to help it uphold the gains of the revolution.

Philip Bonosky (DAILY WORID, USA): Western propaganda alleges that Kabul is patrolled by Soviet troops, that the Afghan Army has been disarmed. All these are absurd fables. Items in the U.S. press alleging that there is "tension" in Kabul are falsehoods, too. The situation in the capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is absolutely calm and normal and I would say, is in a sharp contrast to the hysterical campaign that has been unleashed in the USA in connection with the discussion of the non-existent "Afghan question" in the United Nations. Philip Bonosky said his first impressions can be summed up in the following way: The Afghan people supports its revolutionary government and is firmly convinced that the course of the government in all spheres, be it foreign policy, economy, culture or religion, meets the interests of the working people of Afghanistan.

Hubert Kuschnick (UNSERE ZEIT, FRG): My first impressions are that Kabul is a very lovely hospitable city living a normal peaceful, busy life. There is no trace of "occupation" about which western propaganda raises hue and cry. Major revolutionary transformations are, obviously taking place in the country. But it is as obvious that these transformations are supported by the overwhelming majority of the people.

Ali Khan Masud (newspaper NEW AGE, India): The main thing that strikes one's eye in Kabul these days is profound satisfaction with the measures that were taken by the revolutionary Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to restore the revolutionary order in the country, to ensure strict observance of the government's decision to release political prisoners. Western propaganda talks noisily about "democracy", about "human rights". The new government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan shows in deeds, not only in words, its adherence to the cause of democracy. Then why does the West direct the streams of slander against Afghanistan? U.S. imperialism backs and sets on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the gangs that are basing in Pakistan's territory, and Washington covers up such aggressive actions by pleading concern for "defence of Islam". Since when did the Washington administration start supporting Islam? Using the events in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as a pretext for interference in the affairs of independent states, the United States is stepping up the arming of Pakistan and this cannot but cause serious concern of the Indian public.

Lichos Janis (newspaper RIZOSPASTIS, Greece): I got convinced from my first meetings and conversations with various representatives of the Afghan society that the Afghans welcomed the decision of its government to turn for assistance to the Soviet Union and are grateful to the Soviet Union for helping Afghanistan to protect the gains of the April revolution. "The Soviet Union was always our reliable friend and it proved this again now," such is the keynote of pronouncements of representatives of the Afghan public in connection with the latest events in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Gerhard Seifert (newspaper DIE WARHEIT, West Berlin): There is a wise old saying that it is better to see something once than to hear about this one hundred times. I saw Kabul, a city living normal busy life, and I got convinced again how wrong is Western propaganda. Some West German and West Berlin press bodies, for instance, DER TAGESSPIEGEL, assert that the USSR "interferes" in Afghanistan's affairs, thus showing its triving for world domination. Such absurdities can be said only by those prompted by anti-Soviet zeal.

'Quiet' In Provinces

ID101412 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 10 Jan 80 ID

[Text] New York, January 10, TASS--Correspondents of Western news agencies and mass media in Kabul note the quiet situation in the capital and provinces of Afghanistan.

The UPI correspondent reports that life in Kabul is returning to normalcy. Shops and offices are working, the streets are crowded by passers-by and cars. Some military columns, which can be seen in the streets, do not disturb business life of Kabul.

UPI correspondent Roland Tyrrell, who had come from Kabul to Peshawar, Pakistan, reports that he had seen no signs of unrest in the Afghan town of Jalalabad through which he travelled.

The correspondent of the American C.B.S. television company reports from the Afghan capital that tranquility prevails in most districts of Afghanistan.

KABUL NEW TIMES DECISIVELY REBUFFS U.S. INTRIGUES

ID102102 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1732 GMT 10 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, January 10, TASS--The Kabul NEW TIMES gives a decisive rebuff to attempts by the United States to distort the essence and purpose of Soviet aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to present it almost as "interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan." The paper points out that the assertion by the United States on the imaginary "violation of sovereign rights" of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is totally refuted by the fact that Soviet aid was requested by the Afghan Government in complete accordance with the Afghan-Soviet treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation. Coming forward on the international arena under the hypocritical slogans of "defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's independence," Washington is crudely interfering in the affairs of sovereign states. It supports the most reactionary regimes, such as the overthrown bloody regime of the shah in Iran or the fascist clique of Pinochet in Chile.

The presence of limited Soviet military units in Afghanistan is on a temporary basis, writes the Kabul NEW TIMES. It is aid to a friendly neighbor, creating a shield against foreign incursions so that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan can implement the tasks set during the new stage of the revolution which has given the Afghan people truly democratic rights and freedom.

Unmasking the hypocritical attempts by the United States to clothe itself in the robe of "defender of Islam," the Kabul NEW TIMES writes that if Washington is really interested in the fate of the Muslims, then how can one explain its attempts to establish a blockade of Iran, acting with the aid of its aggressive navy and by means of an economic blockade? As regards Afghanistan, it has stood and stands on anti-imperialist positions which are clearly not to Washington's liking. This explains the rumpus raised in the United States against our country. But Afghanistan is an independent country and it intends to pay no attention to this slander, the paper concludes.

In order to create favorable conditions for confrontation with the ever-increasing imperialist interference in Democratic Afghanistan's affairs, these patriotic forces asked the Soviet leadership for effective and military assistance, in accordance with the 5 September 1978 Soviet-Afghan agreement. This request was granted. A limited unit of Soviet forces, as requested by the Afghan Government, was dispatched to Afghanistan purely for the prevention of foreign imperialist interference in this country's internal affairs. When the foreign cause which gave rise to these steps is removed, these forces will be completely withdrawn immediately.

The claims by Western propaganda machinery, particularly those of U.S. propagandists, regarding Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, reveal their true aim, which is to distract world attention from the concentration of U.S. strike forces in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean area. These forces have been aimed at Iran and are charged with taking the entire region of the Near and Middle East as their target.

Soviet assistance to Democratic Afghanistan does not harm any of that country's neighbors. They are also the neighbors of the Soviet Union, which is inclined to have sincere and cordial relations with them, based on equal rights, reciprocal cooperation and noninterference in each others' affairs. The purpose of this aid is to create favorable conditions for peace and to counter U.S. imperialist aggressive plans, Zionism and Chinese hegemony in the Near East. For this reason progressive social circles of the world forcefully express satisfaction with Soviet aid to Afghanistan and other countries which firmly defend their freedom and independence.

The Ethiopan HERALD published in Addis Ababa wrote: The positive and effective Soviet aid to the people of Afghanistan has once again proved the fact that brotherly unity with all countries freed from the yoke of colonialism is one of the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy. The newspaper adds: The tumult which the American and other big imperialist governments have started is an indication of their confusion after the defeat of their plans regarding interference in the affairs of the people of Afghanistan and making use of this country as a base for actions against the Soviet Union, Iran and other neighboring countries. Soviet support of Afghanistan is an indication of unsurpassed aid by Soviet people, who have always been and will continue to be the sincere friends and well-wishers of the people of neighboring Afghanistan. The aim of this aid and support is the protection of the Afghan people against imperialist aggression so that they can defend their right to start anew and reap the benefits of the social and political order which they have chosen.

PRAVDA REPORTS FAVORABLE FOREIGN REACTION TO AFGHAN EVENTS

LD101137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Roundup "Based on the reports of PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Kharlanov and TASS for 6 January": "Support for Just Cause"]

[Text] Sofia--Important events have taken place in the life of the Afghan people in the last few days. An insurmountable barrier has been placed in the way of the intrigues and armed provocations against the April revolution organized by imperialist reactionary forces, RAPOTNICHESKO DELO writes.

The April revolution, the newspaper notes, handed power to the working people. This evoked fierce resistance from reactionary forces both inside the country and abroad.

Special camps to train saboteurs were set up in Pakistan with aid from Washington and Beijing. The treacherous activity of H. Amin, who usurped power in the country, was also a real threat to the revolution. Under these incredibly difficult conditions, the newspaper continues, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan found the strength to render harmless the criminals and traitors who had established terror in the country.

In the complex situation of overt intervention by imperialist and reactionary forces, responding to repeated requests from the Afghan Government, the Soviet Union, true to its international duty, has given the necessary assistance to the Afghan revolution in accordance with the provisions of the Soviet-Afghan friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty and also in accordance with the UN Charter. This aid from the Soviet Union has met with complete approval from the fraternal socialist countries and the world's progressive democratic countries.

Dacca--From the outset of the April revolution in Afghanistan U.S. imperialism, along with Beijing, began to weave the threads of plots against the revolution, the Bangladesh Communist Party Organ EKATA writes. These forces tried to undermine the Afghan people's democratic gains by training terrorist gangs at CIA bases in Pakistan.

Now that Afghanistan's people and armed forces have ended Amin's dictatorship, American imperialism, the Maoists and reactionaries of every stripe have unleashed malicious propaganda against the Afghan revolution, perverting and distorting facts known to all. However, the newspaper stresses, no attacks by reaction can throw the Afghan people from the path they have chosen once and for all. The just cause of the Afghan revolution is receiving increasing support throughout the world, EKATA concludes.

Beirut--speaking at a meeting with journalists, N.A. Samad, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Party Central Committee, voiced the Lebanese communists' satisfaction at the events that have taken place in Afghanistan which are progressive in character and are aimed at strengthening the revolutionary gains.

By supporting Afghanistan's people, he continued, the Soviet Union has demonstrated that it never renounces commitments it has assumed and that it is true to its international duty.

The member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo noted the present Chinese leadership's unsavory and shameful role regarding Afghanistan. Beijing has proved yet again that it opposes the peoples' national interests and forms a bloc with reactionary forces by supporting servants of imperialism such as As-Sadat, Sultan Qabus of Oman and other counterrevolutionary forces in the region.

Paris--"Carter Toys With Detente"--that is the headline under which L'HUMANITE publishes an article sharply criticizing the White House's present policy, which is aimed at exacerbating international tension and returning mankind to cold war times. The newspaper stresses that the provocative campaign mounted by American propaganda and its stooges in the other Western countries over events in Afghanistan is a continuation of the course of wrecking international detente and fueling the arms race and war hysteria.

Caracas--Venezuela's progressive public energetically condemns the lying propaganda campaign unleashed by the press in the capitalist countries over events in Afghanistan, Jesus Faria, secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela, has declared.

The tone in this whole campaign is set by the American news agencies, which are spreading every possible fabrication. The truth is that by going to Afghanistan's assistance the Soviet Union did its international duty, J. Faria stresses.

SOVIETS 'DECIDED' TO INTERVENE IN AFGHANISTAN ON 26 NOVEMBER

PA102057 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1952 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan (EFE)--The Soviet Union decided "to reinforce the sending of troops" to Afghanistan on 26 November, 1 month before the coup that ousted President Hafizollah Amin, this agency learned today.

This disclosure by reliable sources disproves the theses circulating in the West concerning an "urgent" decision by the Kremlin, which pointed to the Soviet Army's "rapid capacity for maneuver."

The decision was made by the Politburo, the CPSU's top body, at its 26 November meeting, 2 days before the Central Committee's plenum, and after having "listened" to former Soviet Ambassador to Afghanistan Aleksandr Puzanov.

Puzanov--who was not liked by President Hafizollah Amin because he had received former President Taraki's followers in the Soviet Embassy when the latter was overthrown by Amin--arrived in Moscow in mid-November and was replaced on the 23d by Fikryat Tabeyev.

The new Soviet ambassador, of Muslim origin, left for Kabul in late November, after the Politburo's meeting on the 26th, with the necessary instructions to handle [acoger] the already decided "reinforcement" of the Soviet troops.

Although Chairman of the Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin did not attend the Politburo meeting because he was hospitalized in mid-October when he had a heart attack, Leonid Brezhnev did participate in the meeting along with the other Politburo members.

Leonid Brezhnev did not fall ill with "a cold" until 22 December, as Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko officially announced at the time. On the previous day Brezhnev had received Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in the Kremlin, but he was unable to receive Dos Santos a second time due to his illness.

The fact that the decision was made in November also disproves rumors about the "non-intervention" of the Kremlin's "number one" in the process, since Brezhnev did not fall ill until 3 weeks after the decision has been made.

The U.S. State Department, in fact, denounced the sending of Soviet military reinforcements to Afghanistan on 3, 4 and 7 December, when the "Kabul operation" was already underway.

The disclosure of these preparations so soon also disproves claims that the USSR had intervened in Afghanistan as a reprisal for the adoption of NATO's nuclear modernization program.

The U.S. decision to install in Europe approximately 600 U.S. medium range missiles was adopted in Brussels on 12 December, 1 week after the Soviet Union sent its first reinforcement contingents to Afghanistan.

Some Western news sources have even proposed that the Soviet Union decided to intervene in reprisal for the murder in Kabul of Gen Viktor Paputin on 28 December. Although the young Soviet general, who was also first vice minister of the interior, died on that day "under strange circumstances," his eventual assassination could not possibly have caused a decision made a month before.

PRAVDA announced on 3 January that the 54-year-old General Paputin had died but did not say where--although he had been in Afghanistan recently--or under what circumstances.

On 23 December, PRAVDA denied that the Soviet Union had sent troops to Afghanistan and characterized U.S. State Department charges as "mere inventions." However, at the beginning of December several U.S. Embassy military attaches in Moscow were denied permission to go to Central Soviet Asia. Around the middle of the month, this "temporary" denial was extended to foreign journalists.

The sending of a large amount of military equipment to Afghanistan increased considerably on 24, 25 and 26 December, taking advantage of the Christmas holiday celebrations in the West. The United States, however, cautioned the people who on the 26th charged that a Soviet "military air bridge" was transporting troops to Afghanistan using Antonov-22 planes that on those 3 days carried out approximately 300 missions.

On the morning of the 27th, the press office of the Soviet Foreign Ministry stated to the EFE news press that those "rumors" about the sending of troops are still "authentic lies." In the afternoon of that very day, Soviet troops in Kabul attacked the presidential palace, Hafizollah Amin died and the would-be substitute, Babrak Karmal, prepared to quickly enter Afghanistan.

The Soviet news media, which then became the most important spokesman for the new Afghan Government--especially the official news agency TASS--began an ardent defense of Babrak Karmal while delivering bitter insults against his predecessor, Hafizollah Amin.

At the beginning of January, in the face of a world campaign of protests against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the daily IZVESTIYA stated that the Soviet Union only "went to help" the new Afghan Government on 28 December.

On that day TASS reported the execution of Amin, whom it called "a dog, agent of U.S. imperialism," indicating the Afghan revolution had entered a "new phase" following the election of Babrak Karmal as the supreme leader of the party, the state and Afghan Army.

Since the 28th, when Moscow openly admitted that it had given political, moral, economic and military support to Afghanistan, congratulation messages were sent to Leonid Brezhnev, Andrey Gromyko and CPSU Central Committee by the new Afghan leaders.

Hafizollah Amin, who had been made to believe that the Soviet troops had arrived in Afghanistan to support the revolutionary struggle, was the target of a slander campaign in order to justify the USSR's "help to exterminate a cruel dictator."

"Moscow cited the friendship, good neighbor treaty signed in December 1978 between USSR and Afghanistan for sending its troops to defend Afghanistan from imperialism and world reaction."

But as Jaime de Pinies, Spanish UN representative, has said, among many others, it is unbelievable that President Amin would have asked for military forces to carry out a coup against himself.

The Soviet press and the new Afghan Government have constantly insisted since the 28 December coup, that the aid given to Afghanistan was necessary in order "to strengthen the country's sovereignty against imperialist intervention."

AUCCTU SENDS GREETINGS TO AFGHAN COUNTERPART

LD101928 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 10, TASS--The USSR Trade Union Central Council sent to the Central Board of the Afghanistan Trade Unions a telegramme in which it expressed its "fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan working people for the consistent implementation of the lofty goals set up by the April revolution, for the defence of the national independence of the country against interference by imperialism and their henchmen."

"True to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism", says the telegramme, "the Soviet trade unions will continue to develop and strengthen friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the working people of our countries."

"We wish the Afghan working people further successes in their struggle against internal and foreign reaction, in defence of their revolutionary and democratic gains".

PRAVDA QUOTES BREZHNEV ON SOVIET-INDIAN FRIENDSHIP

LD071601 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 January 1980 publishes on page 4 a 950-word correspondent V. Shurygin Delhi dispatch entitled "Forging Friendship." It describes the history of Bokaro metallurgical plant, constructed in India with Soviet assistance and praises the work of Soviet specialists there. The dispatch concludes as follows:

"Years will pass. New plants will be constructed in India, and the country will reach a level of development where it will be able quite independently to resolve its own engineering and technical problems. But the friendship between the Soviet and Indian peoples, a substantial contribution to which is being made by our Soviet specialists working in Bokaro, will not be forgotten and will be augmented. 'It is precisely in joint concrete matters of this sort, more than anywhere else,' L.I. Brezhnev said of thepeople of Bhilai and Bokaro during his visit to India in November 1973, 'that the real friendship of Soviet people and Indians--the friendship of working people--is forged and there is nothing stronger or more disinterested than this friendship.'"

GANDHI ELECTION GREETED, CLOSE TIES NOTED

LD101650 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1300 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Once again the progressive party, the Indian National Congress, has come to power in India as a result of general parliamentary elections. The Indian National Congress has received about 350 out of 542 seats in the Parliament of the republic, having gained in this way the right to forming the government. This victory from our point of view became possible mainly to high popularity and the personal prestige of the leader of the party, the daughter of the first head of the government of independent India Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi.

A serious defeat was experienced by the main competitors of the INC, the former ruling Janata Party, and also the Lok Dal Party, the parliamentary representation of which reduced several times. This shows the disappointment of the broad circles of the population over the policy of the Janata Party, which came to power in 1977, over its inability to settle numerous social problems of the country; refusal to curb the arbitrariness of monopolistic capital which managed for these 3 years to literally plunder the national economy of the country; the unwillingness to further develop constructive trends in the Indian foreign policy, worked out and implemented in the past by Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi.

There is a feeling of deep satisfaction in the Soviet Union over the success scored by the Indian National Congress, first and foremost as it (?leads) the [word indistinct] (?setting) up of the future of the role of India as a factor of peace and stability and not only in Asia but throughout the world. The great socialist power the Soviet Union and the largest developing (?country India) are connected with traditional relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation. These relations which were fixed by the agreement on peace, friendship and cooperation signed in 1971, personify profound aspiration of both countries to further develop mutually advantageous cooperation in political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other (?directions).

India very well understands and supports the foreign political initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at developing international cooperation on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in (?the) internal affairs. In their turn the Soviet people view the mounting international role of India as fresh evidence of the development of the process of the transformation of both peoples, who for ages remained as objects of other people's policies, into full-fledged participants in international life.

RESHUFFLED POL POT LEADERSHIP CALLED 'OLD WOLF IN NEW SKINS'

LD101309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed rejoinder: "Shakeup Among the Puppets"]

[Text] In the modern political dictionary the name of Pol Pot is a proper noun--in the people's consciousness it is associated with the darkest period in Kampuchea's history. Beijing's henchman Pol Pot arouses memories of mass genocide and mountains of corpses. To the very last he headed the gangs which are trying, with the moral and material support of the Maoists, to obstruct the normalization of life in People's Kampuchea.

Now Beijing has decided to replace the butcher Pol Pot with another of its henchmen--Khieu Samphan. But it must be noted that the former "premier" has retained all his other duties. In Beijing's eyes this murderer still remains a hero.

Desirous of strengthening the impression of a complete shakeup, RENMIN RIBAO reported that Pol Pot supporters have adopted a "new program." In it the Kampuchean people's butchers of yesterday "summed up their experience and drew lessons from the past." No, they did not even "admit their mistakes," but merely "drew lessons." But even this formulation, to put it mildly, is far from the truth. The press makes no mention of the scattered gangs of Pol Pot supporters, who continue to terrorize the population in outlying regions of Kampuchea--wreaking revenge for their defeat.

Apparently Beijing would very much like the world public to change its opinion of its puppets--they say these are no longer the ones people think badly of. In the east there is a saying: Once a wolf always a wolf. And in whatever new skins Beijing tries to clothe the Pol Pot followers--the brutishness and misanthropy inside will not change one jot for all that.

KAMPUCHEAN AMBASSADOR EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR SOVIET AID

LD101513 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Correspondent N. Shevtsov interview with Keo Prasat, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the USSR: "First Year of Freedom"]

[Text] On 7 January the people of Kampuchea celebrate the anniversary of the victory of the revolutionary patriotic forces in that country. TRUD correspondent N. Shevtsov asked Keo Prasat, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the USSR, to answer a few questions.

[Question] Comrade Ambassador, please tell us about the Kampuchean people's efforts to create a new life in your country.

[Answer] After the victory of 7 January 1979 Kampuchea has been completely freed from the threat of genocide. The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the People's Revolutionary Council have drawn up a political program of national unity, granted the entire people democratic freedoms and mobilized the population to create a new life. Our country pursues a peace-loving foreign policy, a policy of friendship and cooperation with neighboring states, all countries of Southeast Asia and other states.

Under the wise leadership of the KNUFNS and the People's Revolutionary Council--the only genuine and legitimate representatives of the Kampuchean people--the population and the revolutionary army are sweeping away the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gangs, which are still holding out thanks to support from Beijing and from imperialist and other reactionary forces. The new revolutionary power has now been established from top to bottom. It exercises its powers throughout the country. Families and communities are being reunited. Husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters are finding each other again after so many years apart. The country is gradually coming back to life. I can confidently state that irreversible processes are occurring in Kampuchea.

[Question] What can you say about the campaign launched by imperialist and Beijing propaganda in connection with the so-called "question of aid to Kampuchea"?

[Answer] Imperialist and Beijing propaganda deliberately distorts the situation in our country and systematically slanders the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and Vietnam. Here allegations are put about that the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are maliciously hampering the supply of foodstuffs, medical supplies and so forth to those who need them and that foreign aid "remains" in warehouses in Phnom Penh and is used only to sustain the armed forces.

However, foreign citizens who have paid good will visits to our country bear witness that, despite the extremely complex conditions, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, backed by disinterested assistance from Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, is doing everything possible to normalize life for the population. And all this is happening at a time when American imperialists in close cooperation with the reactionary Beijing leaders and other reactionary forces are seeking by all means to prevent the People's Republic of Kampuchea from asserting its independence and sovereignty. These forces are seeking to take advantage of the rendering of so-called humanitarian aid to legalize supplies to Pol Pot's bandits and other reactionaries, thereby helping to annihilate the population of Kampuchea.

[Question] How do you assess cooperation between Kampuchea and the socialist community countries?

[Answer] The Kampuchean people's unbreakable solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the USSR and the other socialist states is the guarantee of the Kampuchean people's victory over the intrigues of the imperialists and Beijing expansionists. The three peoples of Indochina--of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam--have a long history of joint struggle against the French colonialists, American imperialists and Chinese expansionists. Every time someone threatens one of these countries, the military solidarity and unity among the three peoples become an invincible force. The people of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council decisively condemn any intrigues aimed at sowing discord between Kampuchea and the other fraternal socialist countries.

[Question] What can you say about the development of Kampuchean-Soviet relations?

[Answer] Our people are having to overcome the huge difficulties inherited from the Pol Pot clique. The Soviet Union and its government, displaying profound sympathy with our people, recognized the KNUFNS and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council from the very moment they were formed. Immediately after liberation the Soviet Union gave us extremely important and timely aid, which helped to activate the Kampuchean people's efforts with a view to overcoming the terrible consequences of the genocide policy pursued by the Beijing expansionists' flunkies. [paragraph continues]

We express sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the fraternal people of the USSR. We regard this aid as a manifestation of the friendship between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples and as a manifestation of international solidarity with regard to our people, who have just escaped extreme danger.

Prasat TV Appearance

ID072220 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 7 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Moscow, January 7, TASS--We are firmly convinced that our heroic people closely rallied around the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea will be able to successfully overcome the difficulties on its road, said Ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Keo Prasat. He spoke today on the USSR Central Television on the occasion of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The brilliant victory won on January 7, 1979, is the result of the heroic struggle of the whole Kampuchean people who rose up for struggle against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary killer clique which destroyed three million Kampucheans, which turned our country into a test-ground for Maoist experiments, into a springboard of Beijing expansionists in Southeast Asia.

Now, the ambassador said, the Kampuchean people is exerting every effort towards restoration of the homeland in accordance with the program of the KNUFNS which envisages establishment of an independent, neutral, democratic, nonaligned, socialism oriented Kampuchea.

PRAVDA VIEWS FIRST YEAR OF 'NEW ERA' IN KAMPUCHEA

ID101153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 80 p 4 ID

[Correspondent Ye. Fadeyev reportage under the rubric "Kampuchea: A Year of a New Era": "Irreversible Changes"]

[Text] Phnom Penh--A year ago, on 7 January 1979, the banner of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS)--a red flag depicting in gold the five towers of the country's architectural pearl, the chief temple of its ancient capital, Angkor Wat--was hoisted over Phnom Penh. The Revolutionary Armed forces together with the insurgent people overthrew the bloody regime of the Beijing henchmen--Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. The patriots' victory put an end to the barbarity of the timeservers who had usurped power in the country liberated in 1975 and finally opened a new stage in the life of Kampuchea--a stage of rebirth, independence, freedom and progress toward socialism.

And now there has been a year of this new life, a year of changes has elapsed. Has a great deal been done in this time? A great, very great deal, if you recall that everything had to be started literally from nothing.

For almost 4 years Kampuchea, seized and tormented by the Chinese hencemen, was plunged into an unremitting bloody nightmare. The list of crimes of the regime guilty of genocide is endless: The indictment of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal provided documentary confirmation of the Pol Pot supporters' bloody deeds against their own people. Some 3 million totally innocent people were killed. [paragraph continues]

Some 80 percent of the intelligentsia was destroyed. Of 643 doctors and pharmacists only 69 remained. Four-fifths of the country's teachers were killed. Some 2,800 pagodas were destroyed. All this is the result of the "cultural revolution" on the Beijing model on Khmer territory. The wounds which the Kampuchean people have to heal are deep and are still bleeding.

Just a year after liberation.... But throughout the country now, at every step, you can see how acutely the Khmers' destiny has changed during this year. The broadest strata of the population are fully determined to build a new Kampuchea and they are successfully establishing the peaceful life distorted by the criminals outlawed by a decision of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal. The international positions and prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are strengthening with every passing day.

These successes are alarming the country's old and new enemies. They are well known. The Pentagon, which has left bloody traces on the land of Angkor, is planning, AP reports, to grant military aid in fact intended to support the Pol Pot gang which have fled to Thai territory. UPI reports that some Pol Pot supporters "are spending several days in refugee camps to rest and feed themselves up," and then they "return to Kampuchea to take part in the fighting again." At the same time Beijing is fueling a propaganda campaign whose aim is to present the bandits flung out of Kampuchea as some "legitimate" representatives of national interests and the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as a mythical aggressor who is allegedly threatening Thailand.

But whatever malice the reactionaries may bear, the changes in Kampuchea are irreversible. Our country, Vietnam, Laos, other fraternal countries and the progressive world public are now rendering every assistance to its people in the successful and rapid stabilization of their life. The Khmer people have been sent over 200,000 tons of various foodstuffs. Soviet public organizations alone have donated necessities worth $85 million.

Last year 159,000 tons of food, including 70,000 tons of rice and also 4.6 million meters of textiles, 50,000 tons of petroleum products, 5,000 tons of cement, and considerable consignments of medical supplies were sent to the People's Republic of Kampuchea from the USSR. The republic's "gateway to the sea"--the port of Kompong Som--is now working at full capacity. Up to 1.5 million tons of freight are being unloaded here every day. An increasing number of ships are also docking at the Phnom Penh river port. Since the beginning of October a national road transport administration has been in operation in the republic. Under the conditions of present-day Kampuchea the distribution of the aid which is being given to the country is of tremendous significance. In this connection the People's Revolutionary Council has created a special government organ--the committee for the distribution of humanitarian aid received from foreign states. It controls the reception and transportation of goods and foodstuffs coming into the republic.

The Kampuchean people have succeeded in resolving great tasks during the first year of independent, free and democratic development. Ports and airfields are operating. Factories and plants are working, albeit not yet at full capacity. The number of enterprises which have been put into operation is now almost half the number of those existing before the war. The new harvest will soon have been gathered from over 570,000 hectares of ricefields. Some 680,000 children are studying in schools. The Phnom Penh railroad station has come to life, insuring communications between the capital and Kompong Som port and the country's second city, Battambang. The newspaper KAMPUCHEA is being published. A radio broadcasting network has been established in every city. A jounalists association has been created in the republic. Courses are operating for training specialists in various fields. The first successes in the political, economic and cultural spheres are indubitable.

Over 30 countries and national liberation movements have stated their recognition of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea. As Pen Sovan, vice president of the People's Revolutionary Council, defense minister and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, stated recently, the so-called "government" cobbled together from Beijing Henchmen, CIA agents and motley counterrevolutionary emigre "fronts" has no right to represent Kampuchea as a sovereign state and its people anywhere.

The republic still has to resolve complex problems. They were mentioned at the recent Second KNUFNS Congress. The action program it adopted pays special attention to raising revolutionary vigilance, for the people's power must know how to defend itself. Here it is finding reliable support in the combat solidarity of the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and the support and aid of the socialist community countries.

"Our people," Pen Sovan said, "see the socialist states as their brothers and true friends. They assess their support highly."

I recall my first trip to Phnom Penh after its liberation: the empty sockets of windows in the buildings, the resounding steps of occasional patrols along the lifeless boulevards, dirt and devastation, the first occasional inhabitants lighting bonfires in the squares.

There are now 200,000 people living in Phnom Penh. Some 30 enterprises, a mail service, telegraph, telephone station and two city hospitals have been put into operation here. The embassies of 10 countries are operating in the capital of the new Kampuchea. Pochentong Airport is open to aircraft. Phnom Penh is welcoming the first anniversary of liberation full of new hopes.

BREZHNEV THANKS HENG SAMRIN FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

BK061054 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 4 Jan 80 BK

[Text] On 29 December 1979, Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary, sent a message of thanks to President Heng Samrin. The message reads in full:

Comrade Heng Samrin, President of the KNUFNS Central Committee and president of the KPRC, Phnom Penh:

I would like to express my deep thanks for the greetings and best wishes you extended to me on the occasion of my birthday. I regard your gesture as a manifestation of the fraternal friendship between our two countries and peoples for peace and social progress.

I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly extend to you and the entire Kampuchean people my best wishes for happiness and further success in consolidating the people's authority and in building a free, independent and genuinely democratic Kampuchea.

GEORGADZE ATTENDS 4 JAN RECEPTION AT BURMESE EMBASSY

LD101255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Tass report: "Reception in Embassy"]

[Text] U Kyaw Khaing, Burmese ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception on 4 January on the occasion of the national holiday--independence day. M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials were at the reception.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT BACKS USSR ON AFGHANISTAN

LD102345 Moscow TASS in English 2337 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 10, TASS--The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic welcomes the new Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] whose political programme and measures ensure consistent implementation of the goals of the 1978 April revolution, says its statement published here. The Hungarian Government welcomes and supports Afghanistan's aspiration to establish and maintain good relations with the neighboring countries and all the states.

The statement points out that at the request of the legitimate Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union rendered assistance to the DRA within the framework of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, good-neighborhood and cooperation and in line with the U.N. Charter in repelling the intensifying attacks of reaction and imperialism staged from the outside. This was done in the interests of restoring peace and security in the country.

The statement stresses that the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic condemns the new attempts of imperialist interference in Afghanistan's domestic affairs. The Hungarian Government expresses conviction that the campaign against detente, against the Soviet Union, which is being waged by imperialist circles, runs counter to the basic interests of mankind, is detrimental to international relations. The initiators and participants in the campaign are fully responsible for this.

The Hungarian People's Republic will continue to do everything possible to uphold the gains of detente and preserve its continuity in accordance with its chief foreign political goals to struggle for peace. The Hungarian People's Republic is firmly convinced that the struggle of the peoples of the world, which constitute a powerful force, will be crowned with success, the statement says.

POLAND DECORATES BELORUSSIAN MILITARY INSTRUCTORS

LD091433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Correspondent Lt Col A. Zakharenko report: "Badge of Honor to Military Teachers"]

[Text] Red Banner Belorussian Military District--For their great services in training highly qualified specialists for the Polish Army General W. Jaruzelski, Polish minister of national defense, awarded the "Fraternity in Arms" badge of honor to a group of military teachers from the Minsk Higher Engineering Antiaircraft Missile School.

The recipients included Lt Gen Arty Yu. Kulikov, participant in the liberation of Poland from the German fascist aggressors and chief of the school; Maj Gen, Arty, N. Belyayev, chief of ths school's political section; Col Engr A. Yantsev, Col Engr B. Fednov, Col N. Kitayev, Col M. Tolstov and others. M. Drewniak, Polish consul general in Minsk recently presented the lofty awards to the generals and officers at a ceremony. The poet Maksim Tank, chairman of the board of the Belorussian department of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, attended the meeting.

SOVIET AID TO AFGHANISTAN DEFENDED; WESTERN PRESS HIT

NC101603 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 Jan 80 NC

[Part three of series of three talks entitled "The Truth About Events in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Dear listeners, with active participation by the White House, U.S. propaganda has of late started a defamatory and accusatory tumult with the aim of concealing the truth and misleading world opinion, including opinion in Iran. For this reason Radio Moscow is broadcasting a series titled "The Truth About Events in Afghanistan". You will now hear the third and final part.

We previously covered foreign aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by imperialists and their use of Pakistani soil. The expansion and volume of current operations show that even last 12 April camps had been set up in Pakistan where, under American, Chinese and Egyptian advisers, groups were trained and preliminary steps taken for military aggression against Afghan soil. Later the number of such camps increased and at present there are more than 30. At first, imperialist forces operated directly in Afghanistan. They hoped to take advantage of post-revolution problems and aggravate them, create conflict between national and religious groups and isolate Afghanistan in the international arena by strsining relations with its neighbors, including Iran.

The adventurous and antipeople activities of Hafizollah Amin, who murdered the legitimate president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki, trampled democracy and established a regime of propaganda, show that he was an agent of imperialist intrigues. In fact Amin was one with the enemies of the Sawr revolution. By his order thousands of innocent people, including members of the People's Democratic Party, military men, intelligentsia and the clergy were illegally put under pressure or annihilated. After the murder of Taraki, Amin ordered that members of his family be sent to the uninhabited and desolate Hirmand Province. Thus, over 400 families; that is, about 2,000 people including women, the old and children, were confined in unbearable desert conditions. By Amin's personal order a plan for the annihilation of the Hazareh tribe was drawn up making use of various tricks such as the bombing of their residences from the air. For this purpose Amin tried to buy napalm bombs from abroad. The basic reason for Amin's actions was that the Hazareh tribe was well disposed toward Khomeyni and in his opinion this posed a great threat to his regime.

According to our information, Amin also ordered the execution of all political prisoners. Only the removal of Amin from government prevented the implementation of his antipeople designs, which might have caused the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives. These days U.S. propaganda tries to prove that the Amin regime was innocent. According to President Carter, Amin was the legitimate head of the Afghan Democratic Republic. It must be mentioned that only a few weeks ago U.S. propaganda, with active support from the White House, claimed the opposite. For instance the Los Angeles TIMES wrote: The Amin government has placed all Afghanistan's parties, including the Muslims, under severe [word indistinct].

The true patriotic forces of the country under the leadership of Babrak Karmal have arisen under these conditions to confront the serious and direct danger which threatens the gains of the people's revolution. They have invited the inhabitants of the land to unite in protecting the national democratic revolution, anti-imperialism and progress along this path.

BREZHNEV, MARCHAIS HOLD FINAL MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD101824 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 10, TASS--The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the French Communist Party led by General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais had their final meeting today. A joint communique on the results of the negotiations has been coordinated during the meeting. It is to be published.

MARCHAIS ADDRESSES ATOMMASH WORKERS ON CLASS STRUGGLE

LD101524 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Volgodonsk, January 10, TASS--The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the French Communist Party "unanimously regard struggle for curbing the arms race, for consistently reducing arms as one of the most important directions in their activities, as a great aim of struggle." This was stated here today by Georges Marchais, general secretary of the FCP, [French Communist Party], when he addressed a meeting of workers of the Atommash plant in Volgodonsk (southern Russia). The delegation of the French Communist Party is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Atommash is the world's biggest engineering plant manufacturing equipment for atomic power stations. The giant buildings of the first section of the plant have already been completed and manufacture of equipment for reactors has been started.

"By your work," Georges Marchais went on, addressing the participants in the meeting, "you ensure an upsurge of nuclear power generation on a big scale. The advanced technology employed by you enables people to utilize the boundless resources of the atom and at the same time to ensure their safety."

"It is truly significant that the atomic power industry is developing in such a country as yours where the huge natural resources of its vast territory are being used, where thousands of kilometres from here, in most diverse geographic and climatic conditions, at times in the most rigorous conditions, such a wealth of energy as coal, gas and oil accumulated in the bowels of the earth are being used, in a country where the gigantic reserves of the energy of its rivers are being utilised."

"The prospects of a diversified growth of energy generation are inseparable from the prospects of Soviet society's growth in all fields, a growth that ensures for all an unprecedented steady social, cultural and human progress, that confirms the value of the answer given by socialism to problems of historical development," Georges Marchais said further.

"At present this question of the generation of energy, both on a global scale and in my country, in France, is in the centre of an acute class clash, of fierce political and ideological struggle," Georges Marchais said.

"At home we struggle for workers and the people to get from big capital all that can be achieved in this respect at present, and thereby to open new prospects. Out of the crisis that has gripped French society there is no way other than socialism, socialism that accords concretely with the real conditions and possibilities of present-day France," the speaker stressed.

"The French communists are fully resolved to conduct a vigorous struggle for peace, the price of which is known so well to your people, ralling for this purpose the broadest segments of the French people."

The meeting was addressed by the First Secretary of the Rostov Regional CPSU Committee Ivan Bondarenko. He stressed that Soviet people see their internationalist duty in the utmost strengthening of bonds of proletarian solidarity with the French Communist Party in the joint struggle for common aims.

BAYBAKOV MEETS WITH WEST GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS IN MOSCOW

LD101900 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 10, TASS--Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, received today in Moscow representatives of the West German industrial circles: B. Beitz, chairman of the board of the Observer Council of the Krupp firm; H. Buddenberg and W. Kirsten, chairmen of the board of directors of the firms Deutsche British Petroleum and Hildenberg, and had a talk with them on questions of developing economic cooperation.

TURKEY, U.S. HOLD TALKS ON STATUS OF BASES

LD101135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[A. Filippov report: "Talks on Bases"]

[Text] Ankara--U.S.-Turkish talks on the development of military-economic cooperation between the two states have begun in Ankara in an atmosphere of great secrecy. A new agreement on extending the term of activity of U.S. military bases on Turkish territory is to be signed as a result of these talks, the press stresses.

The term of the so-called interim agreement on these bases expires on 9 January. These bases form an intricate complex of electronic surveillance and modern missile launchers targeted against the Soviet Union.

Agreement Reached

LD102200 Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ankara, January 10, TASS--Representatives of Turkey and the USA initialled here today an agreement on cooperation in the field of joint defence. Under the agreement Washington is getting an opportunity to use 26 military bases in Turkish territory for five years. Two of them--at Sinop on the Black Sea coast, and Diyarbakir in the eastern part of the country--are intended, in particular, for the gathering of intelligence data on the Soviet Union. In this connection local political observers note that Washington started pressing for restoration of its bases in Turkey, which had been closed down in 1975, with a particular zeal after the loss of two big scanning stations in Iran.

The air base at Incirlik in Turkey's south enables the Pentagon tc deliver strikes at Middle East countries. In 1958 the USA used the base for the military intervention against Lebanon. The U-2 spy plane took off from the same base in 1960 and was shot down over the territory of the Soviet Union.

Turkey's democratic public at large is resolutely protesting against U.S. military presence in the country, considering that it flouts its independence and national sovereignty and jeopardises the security of the state.

NORWEGIAN BUILD-UP ON SOVIET BORDER 'ENDANGERS PEACE'

LD102128 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

["Unfriendly Action"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 10, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes:

According to a report of a UPI correspondent from Oslo, representative of Norway's military command Kell Haakenstad said on Tuesday that the Norwegian Armed Forces are rapidly consolidating their positions along the border with the Soviet Union.

Who threatens Norway? Why did the Norwegian generals stage provocative intrigues at the border with the neighbouring state? Norway's military command representative said to the UPI correspondent that the consolidation of the Norwegian positions at the borders with the Soviet Union is carried out in connection with...events in Afghanistan. The pretext for aggravating tensions on the Norwegian-Soviet border has been clearly invented.

The unseemly actions have been obviously undertaken by the Norwegian generals on the directions from Washington which, as is known, is conducting the current anti-Soviet campaign. The Washington COUNTERSPY journal wrote the other day that for NATO and the CIA Norway is the most important part of NATO's northern flank since it has a common land border with the Soviet Union and great potentialities as a fresh source of oil and natural gas.

The journal writes that despite the statements of the Norwegian Government on the non-stationing of foreign military bases on the country's territory, there are facilities in Norway which are being used exclusively for military and intelligence purposes of the United States. Among the facilities are listening posts located in direct proximity to the Soviet-Norwegian border.

All these facilities are under the patronage of the American intelligence services and some of them, as the journal points out, are directly financed by the U.S. Defence Department.

As is known, relations between the Soviet Union and Norway have always been goodneighbourly throughout the entire history. The Soviet Union has never threatened and does not threaten Norway, or any other states. Soviet soldiers did not spare their lives during the Second World War fighting for the liberation of northern Norway. At present, the Soviet people, as well as the majority of the Norwegians, come out for further developing the friendly Soviet-Norwegian relations.

The provocative intrigues at the Soviet-Norwegian border, inspired from the outside, contradict the traditional policy of good-neighbourhood. These actions should be regarded as unfriendly in relation to the Soviet Union, endangering peace and security in northern Europe. It is clear that this action, hostile to peace, is designated, in particular, for the pro-NATO brainwashing of the Norwegian public, whose broad circles come out against the NATO decision to deploy new American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe.

ARREST OF IRANIAN 'TERRORIST GANG MEMBERS' REPORTED

LD102110 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 10, TASS--According to Radio Tehran, 16 members of the clandestine terrorist grouping Forqan have been arrested here, including leader of the organization Akbar Gudarzin. The aim of the reactionary organization, which consisted mainly of former SAVAK agents, was to frustrate the revolutionary process in the country with the help of terror. It is responsible for the murder of several prominent political leaders of Iran, including Ayatollah Khomeyni's assistant M. Mathari, Commander of the General Staff of the Iranian Army Garani, Ayatollah Tabataba'i. Not long ago Forqan murdered M. Mofatteh, one of Khomeyni's closest associates.

CIA, SAVAK AGENTS ALLEGEDLY PROVOKE DISORDER IN IRAN

LD102235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2016 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran--In Qom, Tabriz and other Iranian cities large demonstrations have been held, under the slogan of support for Ayatollah Khomeyni and the need to strengthen national unity in the face of military and economic threats on the part of U.S. imperialism. The day before the demonstration the authorities warned the people about the intentions of CIA agents and former SAVAK members to make use of these events to organize clashes between supporters of various political groupings. Despite the measures taken, in Tabriz a group of provocateurs managed to disrupt the peaceful progress of the demonstration and provoke disorder. As a result of the clashes 10 people were killed and about a hundred injured.

On a decision by the central authorities, additional army and gendarmerie units have been brought into Tabriz along with formations of Islamic Revolution guards. For the purposes of rebuffing the brazen sorties of pro-shah elements, a combined headquarters for maintenance of order in the town has been set up in Tabriz.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE ABU JIHAD UNCOVERED IN TEHRAN

LD102148 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 10 ,TASS--A conspiracy aimed at assassinating Abu Jihad, member of the leadership of the Palestinian organization Fatah, one of the leading figures of the Palestinian revolution, was uncovered in the Iranian capital. Abu Jihad is currently here on a visit. According to a report of the newspaper KEYHAN, five persons suspected of organizing the conspiracy were arrested.

ARAB SUPPORT CITED FOR SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD101612 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Wide sections of the Arab public are growing increasingly aware of the real objective of the propaganda campaign launched by official circles and information media in the United States and some of its allies, and also in Beijing concerning the events in Afghanistan, the Beirut paper AS-SAFIR wrote: Behind the screen of the propaganda outcry against the Soviet Union, which has extended support and assistance to Afghanistan, the United States has hastily launched a large-scale attack against all the revolutionary forces in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

The White House attaches no importance to the fact that the recent changes affecting Afghanistan have indeed been instrumentalin normalizing the situation in the country, and have led to a strengthening of the foundations of the April 1978 revolution. The paper notes that, in addition to the hysterical anti-Soviet campaign, President Carter and his administration are taking measures aimed at reinforcing the U.S. presence in the gulf area, and at further coordinating moves with the pro-U.S. regimes in the region. The present line of Washington, the paper says, will in the long run lead to imposing the American imperialist diktat policy on the Middle East countries, and to the Israeli aggressor becoming even more intransigent.

An official spokesman for the PDRY Foreign Ministry said in a statement issued in Aden that the interference of the imperialist and reactionary forces in the domestic affairs of the Afghan people deals a blow to the independence and national sovereignty of Afghanistan. He stressed that the solidarity represented by the attitude of the Soviet Union is a guarantee against the danger threatening Democratic Afghanistan.

Thanks to the Soviet action the danger of an aggressive war breaking out in the region has been averted.

Moreover, in Beirut a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine spokesman said that is is quite natural that the progressive regime in Afghanistan should ask its friends to confront the forces hostile to the Afghan revolution which are encouraged by imperialism in every possible way. He pointed out that the propaganda outcry raised by the United States over Afghanistan is meant to divert the attention of the peoples of the Middle East from the onslaught of U.S. imperialism against the revolution in Iran and the national liberation movement in the Middle East.

DFLP Support for Karmal

LD102202 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 10, TASS--The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine expressed resolute support for and solidarity with the Afghan people's just struggle against U.S. imperialism's attempts to eliminate the progressive gains of the Afghan revolution. We resolutely side with the Afghan people, says the telegram sent by N. Hawatimah, general secretary of the front, to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The telegram expresses approval of the measures taken by the Afghan leadership with the sincere assistance of the Soviet Union against the interference by the forces of imperialism and reaction in the country's internal affairs.

Many political and public figures of Lebanon also express their solidarity with the Afghan revolution. I. Qualylat, leader of the Movement of Independent Nasserites of Lebanon, said imperialist propaganda is trying to present the case in such a way that the bringing of Soviet troops to Afghanistan is allegedly an occupation of Afghan territory. It is known to all, however, that the Soviet military assistance was rendered to Afghanistan at the latter's request and on the basis of the treaty existing between the two countries, which was repeatedly stated by Afghan officials.

For his part A. Qansuh, general secretary of the Lebanese Ba'th Party, said imperialism, Zionism and reaction are trying to deal a blow at the world national liberation movement and at states which are friendly to the Arab nation. They are trying to do that, he emphasized, to save their interests in the Arab world.

LEBANESE PAPER INTERVIEWS PRINCE FAHD ON SAUDI-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD101022 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 10 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 10, TASS--The so-called "peace initiative" of Egyptian President as-Sadat started by his trip to Jerusalem ended ingloriously and has given the Arabs nothing. This "initiative", which is rejected by all Arabs and the entire Moslem world, has been undertaken without the consent of Saudi Arabia. A statement to this effect was made by first deputy prime minister, Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd.

Speaking in an interview [with] the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, he called for strengthening inter-Arab solidarity and declared for the earliest convocation with this aim of a new Arab summit meeting.

The first deputy prime minister stressed that Saudi Arabia will not give consent to building any military bases in its territory and will grant privileges neither to Americans nor anybody else. He said that Saudi Arabia will use the oil weapon in the interests of the Arabs when necessary.

Touching upon his country's attitude to the USSR, Fahd said that it is illogical and unreasonable to disregard the existence of such a big state as the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. We must face the political realities of our times notwithstanding our ideology.

We have recently noted positive changes in the Soviet Union's policy, he went on to say. There are signs that it has begun to understand us. On our part, we also treat the Soviet Union with a sense of understanding. We are fully satisfied with the development of relations with the Soviet Union and have good economic and trade relations with it. I believe we will soon come to what we must come.

Answering the question whether this means the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Fahd pointed out that first Saudi Arabia will have to prepare for such a step. We are confident, however, that this will be done in appropriate time.

ROMANOV 7 DEC ADDRESS TO LENINGRADSKIY OBKOM CP PLENUM

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[LENTASS report on 7 December Leningradskiy Obkom plenum, speech by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom: "Working in a Leninist, Communist Manner"]

[Excerpt] A Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom plenum was held at the Smolnyy yesterday.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the Leningrad Party Organization's tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed.

The report was delivered by G.V. Romanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom.

From Comrade G.V. Romanov's Report

Comrades!

Working persistently to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, Soviet people are confident of their strength and are profoundly convinced that in both domestic and foreign policy the Communist Party is following the correct, Leninist course and displays tireless concern for further increasing our state's economic potential, consolidating its defense capability and steadily increasing the working people's prosperity.

This was confirmed with renewed force by the late November CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, which discussed the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the country's draft state budget for 1980 and adopted corresponding resolutions and laws.

The main event of the CPSU Central Committee plenum was the speech delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He comprehensively analyzed the results of the creative labor of the party and people and graphically illustrated our achievements in all fields of economic and cultural building and the enormous scale of the tasks resolved in the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

In comparison with the same period of the last 5-year plan the country will have received industrial output worth R600 billion and gross agricultural output will have increased by R40 billion. Capital investments in all sectors in the 4 years will be in excess of R500 billion, which will have made it possible to commission approximately 1,000 large-scale enterprises and to considerably updated fixed production capital.

Public consumption funds will be in excess of R410 billion. The targets set for increasing working people's wages are being fulfilled. Rates of construction remain high in housing, children's preschool establishments, schools, hospitals, clubs and libraries. Consumer goods sales have increased. All this creates a good foundation for reaching the next crucial frontiers in the country's economic and social development.

Having assessed what has been done at its worth, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev concentrated particular attention in his speech on immediate and long-term economic and political tasks. Disproportions in the development of a number of leading sectors of the national economy and existing difficulties and shortcomings were exposed with Leninist principle-mindedness and ways were determined for overcoming them and fulfilling the targets for the final year of the 5-year plan and the plan as a whole on the basis of every possible increase in production efficiency and the quality of all work.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's speech again confirmed that the party discusses in a businesslike and frank manner the urgent problems and sectors of our work on which all part, state and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations must concentrate their attention in implementing the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Leningrad city and oblast communists and working people fully support this line and are adopting the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum resolution and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions for unswerving guidance.

When comparing the development of the Leningrad economy with the party's demands it should be noted that, despite certain objective difficulties with raw material and fuel supplies and transport, output worth more than R700 million has been sold in excess of the annual plans since the beginning of the 5-year plan. The absolute increase in industrial production in this period has totaled several billion rubles, with 90 percent of the increase secured through labor productivity growth.

The leading sectors--power industry machine building, shipbuilding, instrument making and radioelectronics--are developing at a high and stable rate. Above-average growth has been secured in the production of such progressive types of equpment as nuclear reactors, gas turbines, electronic [elektrofizicheskiy] equipment, Kirovets tractors, instruments and means of automation, cultural and consumer service goods and domestic appliances.

Dozens of ships, high-powered road-building and port cranes, unique machine tools, excavators and modern arc welding and printing equipment have been delivered ahead of schedule. Approximately 3,000 models of new machinery, apparatus and other products have been developed since the start of the 5-year plan. Production of products in the top quality category has increased 150 percent.

The successful resolution of these tasks is being promoted by the deepening of production concentration and specialization, the fuller utilization of fixed production capital, the refitting, mechanization and automation of production and the widespread introduction of scientific and technical achievements.

In accordance with the party Central Committee's instructions on providing industrial centers with fuller supplies of locally-produced products, the formation of large zones of commercial vegetable growing, meat and diary stockraising and poultry farming has been virtually completed in Leningradskaya Oblast. This has made it possible to increase average annual agricultural output 30 percent. This year we have managed to be more organized and to sustain fewer losses in gathering the harvest and laying down potatoes and vegetables for storage in quantities fully covering our city dwellers' requirements.

More than R1.4 billion has been invested in developing the material and technical base of agriculture since the beginning of the 5-year plan. Capital investments totaling around R11 billion have been put to use in all sectors of the city and oblast economy in this same period.

A new step forward has been taken in implementing the social section of the comprehensive plan. Housing totaling 11.3 million square meters in area has been built in the city and oblast since the beginning of the 5-year plan, which has enabled more than 600,000 Leningraders to improve their housing conditions. Dozens of children's preschool establishments for 66,000 children have been commissioned. The material base of the general and vocational-technical education system, the public health system and trade and public catering enterprises has been strengthened.

Thus, Leningraders' labor has created the necessary preconditions for the resolution of even more responsible tasks.

The 1980 plan approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet session will be a major new step along the path of the further economic and social development of the country. A 4 percent increase in national income is planned. An identical growth rate--4.5 percent--has been set for output from both Group A and Group B industry, which will make it possible to improve the structure of industrial production and satisfy more fully the population's feasible [platezhesposobnyy] demand for consumer goods.

Gross agricultural output will increase 8.8 percent. A higher increase in industrial and agricultural production and construction and transportation work attributable to labor productivity growth is envisaged.

High targets have been set for further improving the working people's material and cultural level. New measures will be implemented to increase the earnings of agricultural workers in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, to pay length-of-service increments to transport and construction workers, to increase material incentives for pensioners to work in the national economy, to improve pension provision for kolkhoz members and a number of other measures.

In accordance with the demands of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions a comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad city and oblast for 1980 is also being formulated.

The plan provides for a substantial increase in absolute industrial and agricultural growth in conjunction with the accelerated development of sectors of great significance in the all-union division of labor. Further increases in output and improvements in quality are planned for the light and food industry, and production of cultural and consumer service goods and domestic appliances will exceed R3 billion.

Particular attention is devoted to insuring further production intensification and raising labor productivity. It is planned not only to stabilize the return on capital in industry but to insure an increase in the leading sector--machine building. Production of output in the top quality category will increase by almost one-third.

Capital investments for social needs, including for building housing and medical establishments, are increasing. The number of enterprises in the services sphere will expand. Measures to improve the population's working and every living conditions and protect the environment have been determined. In general the draft plan has been oriented toward greater balance in the development of material production sectors and the nonproduction sphere.

At the same time, the plan does not insure that the control targets will be reached for a number of important indicators and the production of certain types of product. The appreciably tight situation with supplies of raw and other materials must not be disregarded. However, if every enterprise really works to seek out and bring into play untapped potential for saving material resources we will be able to substantially increase production of the most important types of output and consumer goods.

This problem should be dwelt upon in somewhat greater detail since references to raw material shortages are used by certain economic leaders as their main pretext for justifying low growth rates. Many enterprises are continuing to unjustifiably overstate resource requirements and stockpile above-norm reserves of material assets. These are assessed at R1.5 million at the Elektropult plant (Director Yu. P. Sokolov) and R900,000 at the Severnoye Siyaniye Association (General Director Ye. I. Boryachinskaya). A 3-year reserve of galvanized pipes has been stockpiled at the No 4 Santekhoborudovaniye plant (Director V. A. Munin). And yet in some places capacities are idle because of a lack of these materials, and production of output needed by the national economy is not being insured.

As is known, metalworking is the foundation of the Leningrad economy. However the metal utilization efficiency coefficient still remains low. Certain types of machine tools, equipment for the light and food industry, transformers and instruments are out of line with modern scientific and technical achievements in terms of their size.

Levels of utilization of economical rolled metal sections remain inadequate. The proportion of billets obtained from obsolete casting methods is virtually not declining. The introduction of progressive metal-saving manufacturing processes is slow.

Leading enterprises' practical experience shows that a considerable porportion of metal waste can be used in production. However, many economic leaders prefer an "easier" path: A selective spot check showed, for example, that in the current year alone approximately 100 large-scale enterprises have scrapped over 80,000 tons of usable metal waste. The situation is no better as regards metal storage. In just three associations--the Istochnik (General Director V. N. Leonov), the Sputnik (General Director V. S. Baklanov) and the Metallosuda (General Director B. V. Yevdokinov)--over 100 tons of thin-sheet rolled metal was spoiled and written off as a result of defective storage.

And take the situation as regards timber. Some 250 enterprises, shops and sectors in the city and oblast under 30 ministries and departments are engaged in producing lumber. Most of the lumber-producing operations are housed in old and unsuitable premises, and approximately one-third of the timber goes to waste and is destroyed. Calculations show that it is possible this very day--without harming the economy--to close a considerable proportion of these shops and transfer their timber stocks to four large-scale specialized production operations currently operating at only 60-70 percent capacity. This would make it possible to make more rational use of hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of timber and to dispatch substantial sawmill waste for processing. The Leningrad Gorispolkom has approached higher-ranking economic organs with proposals for concentrating the timber-working operations of ministries and departments, and what has been begun must be seen through to the end.

This year the collection, repair and reuse of wooden and cardboard packaging is intended alone to insure a saving equivalent to 700,000 cubic meters of new wood. [paragraph continues]

It should also be said that a number of enterprises and construction organizations, despite getting their targets amended downward, are still being provided with full supplies of material resources in accordance with the plan initially approved for them. Consequently there must be a sharp intensification of demands on the leaders of such organizations for an increase in their output indicators.

There is essentially just one thing at issue: the ability and--not unimportantly--the desire to display a proprietorial attitude toward the people's wealth and the mobilization and economical utilization of all raw materials and other material resources. It is time to act resolutely to put an end to the consumerist approach and stop certain economic leaders' attempts to operate according to the principle of taking a bit while giving a little less in return.

Here, in addition to party and soviet organs, organs are concerned with people's control and the granting of finance and credit can and must make their weight felt. A particular role in questions relating the the rational and economical expenditure of resources belongs to the Leningrad Regional Material and Technical Supply Administration, which has corresponding services and inspectorates. The administration leadership and party committee (Chief V.N. Yegorov and party committee secretary S.N. Olimpiyev) must formulate and implement in practice measures to redistribute available raw and other materials, including--possibly--by confiscating them from enterprises which have stockpiled large above-norm reserves and sending them to places where there are opportunities for producing additional output. We must exert common efforts to impose order in these matters; this would meet the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum's demands for bringing qualitiative factors of economic growth into play.

We have experience of creative questing in this direction. Positive results have also been recorded. This is confirmed by, among other things, a obkom Bureau examination of a report from the Petrogradskiy CPSU Raykom (First Secretary N. Ya. Suslov). The raykom and the rayon's party, soviet and economic aktiv did not shrink from the difficulties encountered by leading enterprises. On the contrary, all efforts were concentrated on eliminating "bottlenecks" and shortcomings and seeking out opportunities for saving material resources. As a result, the rayon's enterprises adopted counterplans which next year will provide additional industrial output worth R28 million.

The Kalininskiy and Vyborgskiy CPSU raykoms and the Gatchi and Kingisepp gorkoms (First Secretaries I. F. Bogdanov, Ye.V. Mikhaylov, I. I. Nikulin and A. I. Myachin) are working skillfully in this direction. Outstripping their 4-year targets for production and labor productivity growth, they have also adopted a plan for 1980 exceeding the control figures and guaranteeing the ahead-of-schedule completion of the 5-year plan.

All organizational and political work by gorkoms and raykoms and soviets of people's deputies must be centered on mobilizing every labor collective without exception to adopt realistic and tight counterplans. [paragraph continues]

They should form the basis for the formulation of counterplans for every rayon which must be taken into account when the comprehensive plan for the city and oblast as a whole is being finalized, which will make it possible to substantially increase the rate of production growth in the final year of the 5-year plan.

The next important problem on which we should dwell is the problem of the more rational utilization of manpower. As you know, for several years now we have been implementing the slogan "More Output With Fewer Men." The achievement of this objective is being promoted by improvements in the structure of fixed production capital. Valuable labor initiatives and team forms of labor organization are being actively introduced.

Since the beginning of the 5-year plan over 22,000 advanced manufacturing processes have been introduced, the number of comprehensively automated and mechanized facilities has increased more than 20 percent--almost 50 percent in machine building--and the pool of programmable equipment has doubled.

Thanks to the measures that have been adopted production growth is being secured with fewer workers than envisaged by the plans. Here the metalworking equipment shift index is rising, particularly in leading sectors.

Nevertheless we are still by no means utilizing all the opportunities. Every year certain enterprises allow above-plan numbers of workers in an attempt to use this factor to compensate for shortcomings in production and labor organization. A considerable number of workers are employed in labor-intensive and manual operations. This is why one of the main reserves for the successful resolution of our immediate tasks was and still is the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The 1980 plan for the development of the country's national economy provides for the implementation of a large number of very major measures in this direction. But, of course, such measures "from above" also need to be backed up by concrete measures "from below." In this connection it should be noted with gratification that questions relating to the introduction of technical progress are also reflected in detail in our comprehensive plan. In particular, we have formulated programs for the utilization of such modern manufacturing processes as batch methods of machining, powder metallurgy, plasma treatment of metals, effective methods for shaping cast, forged and welded articles and billets and so forth.

However even these measures cannot be deemed adequate. The "technical progress" and "labor and cadres" sections of the plan are not exacting enough for some enterprises and rayons. In city and oblast industry as a whole it is planned to secure only 80 percent of production growth from labor productivity growth--as against the 90 percent already achieved--and for a number of sectors provision is being made for an increase rather than a reduction in manual labor. The party obkom cannot agree with this.

Every enterprise should return to this problem again, critically analyze its technical progress plans, and channel funds and engineering service resources into the practical implementation of really substantive measures insuring substantial labor productivity growth and the actual release of labor resources. Sector research, planning, technological and design organizations are called upon to make a much bigger contribution to resolving this task.

Yet this is only one aspect of the problem. Equal importance is attached to the more rational and efficient utilization of Leningrad's scientific and technical potential to further increase social labor productivity and accelerate the development of key sectors of the national economy. One such sector today is the country's fuel and energy complex.

In his speech to the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Leonid Ilich Brezhnev assessed positively Leningraders' work to develop power units with a large unit capacity, whose utilization will provide considerable savings of fuel, material resources and manpower. This assessment imposes great obligations. A considerable amount has indeed been done. But much more remains to be done.

Leningrad production and scientific collectives account for over half of all the power industry equipment developed and produced in the country. Virtually all our large nuclear power stations and every third hydroelectric power station are built in accordance with design plans from our institutes.

Aware of their responsibility for the level of power industry development in our country and the fraternal socialist states, the collectives of our associations and scientific and design planning organizations are formulating a targeted program for the development of highly efficient power equipment. In particular, by the end of the next 5-year plan it is planned to provide equipment packages (reactor-turbine-generator) with large unit capacities for nuclear power stations on the basis of greater specialization, a reduction in labor intensiveness and the utilization of progressive technology in the Izhorskiy Zavod, Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod and Elektrosila associations.

This program, whose formulation and implementation is being coordinated by the Interdepartmental council of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, also includes conducting fundamental research. Developing promising forms of power industry equipment and making energy-and fuel-consuming equipment more economical. Next year the Izhorskiy Zavod Association will start manufacturing the first 1.5 million kilowatt reactor for the Ignalinskaya power station. The Elektrosila Association will produce the first 1 million-kilowatt four-pole turbine generator for the South Ukrainian AES. The Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod Association has embarked on the development of high-speed turbines with the same capacity.

Work to develop essentially new energy-producing equipment and methods utilizing superconductors, thermonuclear installations and magnetohydrodynamic generators will be continued. The efforts of Leningrad organizations participating in the building of the fuel and energy complex and the unique Ekibastuz-center DC power line must be stepped up.

And, of course, it is a matter of honor for us to insure the ahead-of-schedule commissioning in December this year of the third power unit at the Leningrad's V.I. Lenin AES. Today we can congratulate the builders and operators of the Leningrad AES and the Sosnovyy Bor City Party Organization on a great labor victory, the first unit of this power industry package has begun to produce current for commercial use.

Very crucial tasks lie ahead. And I would like to express confidence that Leningrad workers. Scientists and specialists--all those involved in implementing the program for the accelerated development of the country's fuel and energy comples--will display a creative approach and cope successfully with the targets which have been set.

A great deal of work lies ahead in saving heat energy and electricity. The measures being taken by party, soviet and economic organs and the efforts of labor collectives are making it possible to make an annual saving of considerable quantities of these resources. However, the facts show that considerable losses of these resources are being tolerated at many enterprises and construction sites in an housing and the municipal economy. At local level people are sometimes not concerning themselves enough with reducing fuel and electricity expenditure norms and are failing to concern themselves with replacing obsolete equipment, increasing heat insulation levels in buildings and installations and optimizing equipment operation regimes. Since the beginning of the year alone enterprises have been fined an increased sum in excess of R1 million for exceeding energy consumption limits.

Plans of organizational and technical measures relating to these questions are often general and pro forma in nature. Party organizations, local soviets and the trade union and Komsomol aktivs are called upon to make the requisite assessment of every instance of thriftlessness. It is essential to remember and make every working person aware that heat and energy saving, as the party Central Committee plenum stressed, will remain a most important statewide task.

The last party obkom plenum had a detailed discussion of concrete ways to further develop agricultural production in Leningradskaya Oblast. Now, in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, which stressed the tremendous significance of increasing agricultural production and insuring uninterrupted supplies of produce to the population, it is important to be even more persistent in switching our plans onto a practical footing.

Let me dwell on a few questions in this connection. The main one is the further intensification of arable farming and stockraising. The material and technical base of the countryside has strengthened considerably in recent years. And there is no way we can agree with the position of the oblast Agricultural Production Administration and planning organs, which have set manifestly understated meat production and purchase plans for next year for a large group of associations, are failing to take full account of reserves in dairy stockraising and are making attempts to prematurely run down so-called "sideline" [neprofilnyy] sectors, including cattle fattening.

Here you get the impression that the counterplan which has been adopted is being forgotten or put on one side. We cannot allow this, especially since in the current year the oblast is not fulfilling its targets for milk sales to the state. Agricultural workers have a duty to make good the shortfall immediately and reach the targets set in the counterplan.

For this it is essential to insure organized livestock wintering and the widespread introduction of the experience of leading stockmen. The resolution of this task, like the reaching of a meat production level of 205,000 tons in 1980, makes it possible to regard the indicators for the next 5-year plan as the minimum.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and soviet and agricultural organs should investigate without delay why weight gains total 400-500 grams on some farms but 800 grams or 1 kilogram on others and why some livestock units intend to increase milk yields by 200-300 kilograms during the winter period while others envisage a decrease. In other words, there must be an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of progress in the fulfillment of counterplans by every association of sovkhozes and every farm.

There is another thing which must also not be forgotten. The targets set in the counter plan and the entire agricultural development program depend to a decisive extent on the rate of growth of fodder, potato, vegetable, and arable farming production. While we have a precise plan of action in fodder production, we should acknowledge that individual questions relating to specialization and concentration are being resolved intolerably slowly. For example, there has long been no practical decision on proposals from Kirishskiy and Lodeypolskiy rayons for the creation of farms specializing in fodder based on interfarm cooperatives. To this day the VASKhNiL department for the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and the oblast Agricultural Production Administration have proved unable to formulate an agreed decision on organizational forms for conducting seed breeding compatible with the conditions of financially autonomous associations of sovkhozes.

Utilization of the tractor pool should be radically improved by concentrating the pool on the chief sovkhoz [of an association], creating a unified repair and equipment base and introducing the team contract system for mechanized operations. The numbers of such questions are considerable. This is not the first time we have spoken about them. It is now essential to see a return from the decisions which have been adopted and intensify the exactingness displayed toward cadres at every level for the fulfillment of prescribed targets and the efficient utilization of allocated funds and equipment.

Fuller consideration should also be given to another reserve for increasing agricultural output--enterprises' subsidiary farms and personal private plots. The party obkom Bureau adopted a special resolution on this question in accordance with which the oblisopolkom, albeit belatedly, allocated plots of land to dozens of large-scale enterprises and organizations. There has also been an increase in the attention devoted to rural inhabitants' private plots. However, a number of party and trade union organizations and economic leaders are failing to display initiative and interest.

It must be said that the oblisopolkom and the oblast trade unions council are not being active enough in directing this work. There is a lack of the requisite coordination by Leningrad Oblisopolkom and Gorispolkom sections and services. Questions concerned with allocating plots of land and supplying subsidiary farms with young livestock, seeds, fertilizers, planting stock, equipment and limited credits for planning buildings are being resolved only slowly. Questions of finance are not being resolved expeditiously. It is essential to change this attitude and remember that this is done for people, to provide Leningraders with fuller supplies of agricultural produce.

The situation in capital construction merits particular attention. Positive changes have been observed in this complex sector. In the current 5-year plan we have managed to reduce by one-third the number of projects being built simultaneously, and to almost halve the number of newly begun projects. The draft plan for next year reinforces these trends. A reduction in the volume of uncompleted construction is envisaged. Thus, the number of construction projects under the Main Administration for Construction in Western Regions is being reduced by more than one-fourth and the estimated cost requirements for each one are increasing by an average of 40 percent.

However, the party Central Committee plenum's demand to put an end to the fragmentation of funds and resources and to concentrate efforts on the speediest commissioning of precisely the capacities which will insure an increase in the production of the most important types of output is fully applicable to us too. A considerable number of projects which are being built in violation of construction duration norms are in the process of being built in the city and oblast. For example, expansion of the TETs-15 and the load-handling equipment plant has been going on for many years now.

The existence of serious shortcomings in capital construction is the result of many factors. These include the low standard of planning, the allocation of capital investments without consideration for construction duration norms and a lack of work schedules coordinated between the client, the contractor and the enterprises supplying the equipment.

It must be said that our planning organs and party obkom sections responsible for individual sectors are not always successful in persuading ministries and departments of the need to concentrate resources on the most important projects. This is precisely the reason why a number of construction organizations have order books beyond their capacity and lists of projects planned for construction is sometimes out of line with the existing specialization of the Leningrad economy.

There has been an increase in the frequency of instances when, irrespective of the advisability of so doing, enterprises and organization leaders, although their 5-year and annual plans have already been approved, attempt to "force through"--sometimes, admittedly, under pressure from ministries--resolutions relating to the development of their own production projects, sometimes to the detriment of the enterprises' main specialization. Thus, the Fosforit Association (director Yu.A. Shadrin) has long been failing to make use of opportunities for the comprehensive processing of waste products from the main production process (phosphogypsum, sand, perrite ash) while at the same time agreeing to the creation of a new production process totally dependent on raw material brought in from outside.

When resolving such questions party and soviet organs must given attentive consideration to all the circumstances. As they say, you must build in accordance with what your pocket can stand, rationally. When examining a proposal for new construction or the expansion of existing production facilities the narrow departmental approach must be countered by comprehensive substantiation of the decisions being taken and consideration should be given to all the factors: availability of raw materials, manpower and contracting organization capacity and the established specialization of our industry.

As for next year's plan, the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, Party Obkom sections and oblispolkom and gorispolkom planning commissions should again examine in the most attentive manner the possibilities for reducing the number of newly started construction projects in 1980, concentrating the maximum resources on the most important projects and insuring complete finance and the designation of contractors for all construction projects in the pipeline.

A few words about the construction of housing and cultural and consumer service projects. A large proportion of this construction is currently being carried out on newly reclaimed land. Approximately 20 square kilometers of new land will have been developed in the course of the 5-year plan, and a great deal is spent on just the civil engineering groundwork needed for a square kilometer of new territory.

At the same time, according to the most modest estimates, already available areas could accomodate at least 6 million square meters of housing and more than 1,000 cultural and consumer services projects, which would be considerably cheaper. I believe that there is no need to attempt to prove that in order to increase the effectiveness of capital construction and the comprehensiveness of urban development and make more rational use of construction organizations' capacities the Leningrad Oblispolkom and primarily the Main Architectural and Town Planning Administration (B.P. Usanov and G.N. Buldakov) must be more consistent in taking steps to liquidate so-called "blank spots" and that the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom and party raykoms must exercise unremitting control over this important question.

In addition, particular emphasis must be placed on resolutely eliminating shortcomings in the organization of construction work. This primarily involves adopting specific measures to sharply increase labor productivity. Since the start of the 5-year period this indicator has risen by a mere 8 percent as against a plan figure of 11 percent. The main reasons for this are to be found in the poor organization of work on construction sites and the low level of mechanization of labor--only 20 percent in plastering and painting work, for example.

Insufficient use is also made of another important reserve--the team contract. In most cases teams operating on a financially autonomous basis are composed of workers in the same trade, are not set comprehensive targets for the full completion of work on construction projects and are poorly supplied with construction materials and equipment. Construction organization leaders and on-site engineering and technical personnel have a good understanding of the essence of all these questions. But it is essential to finally make the transition from understanding and talk about progressive forms and methods of planning and organizing the construction process to action.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev dwelt in detail on tasks relating to improving the work of all forms of transport. The party Central Committee approved the experience of labor cooperation among the collectives of seamen, railroad workers, truck drivers and river transport workers in the Leningrad transport complex. The collectives of the Baltic Steamship Line and the Northwest River Line have managed to develop this success and are going to overfulfill their targets for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan for transporting national economic freight. Particular mention should be made of the well coordinated work of the river transport workers, who in the late fall period, under the complex conditions of an extended shipping season, shipped over 1 million tons of freight over and above their basic plan.

However, this experience did not extend to all organizations. The Oktyabrskaya Railroad and the Leningrad Main Administration for Motor Vehicle Transport are tolerating interruptions in shipments of timber and construction and other materials. The explanation for this situation lies both in insufficient expeditiousness and low executive discipline actually in railroad transportation and considerable periods of rolling stock idleness on enterprise and organization sidings. This year alone the equivalent of 65,000 freightcars have been idle for this reason. The utilization of motor vehicle transport remains poor. The number of cross-hauls is being slow to decline. "Fabricated" tons and kilometers continue to be recorded at many motor vehicle enterprises.

The party obkom frequently receives complaints about disruptions in transport. In most instances ways to eliminate the problems are subsequently found. Matters would obviously not get this far if party committees and economic leaders took a more exacting stand, did not disregard any instance of disruptions in transport and were more strict with those specifically to blame for the shortcomings.

The party obkom Bureau recently analyzed the situation on the Oktyabrskaya Railroad and in the Northwest River Steamship Line and other transport organizations. In particular, proposals were formulated for switching a number of cargos from the railroad to other forms of transport.

Taking account of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, planning commissions must join with the corresponding scientific research institutes, the Administration for Material and Technical Supply to the Leningrad Region and transport organizations in attentively examining the prospects for developing and integrating all types of shipment and eliminating crosshauls, irrational freight movements and excessive empty runs by transport facilities.

Provision for every available possibility must be made here. For example, for next year the planning commission is taking into account the work indicators of only enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Leningrad Main Administration for Motor Vehicle Transport. Motor vehicle transport belonging to ministries and departments is being virtually ignored, although there is considerable untapped potential here.

Of course, all this work must be closely coordinated with the analogous measures which are going to be implemented in the country as a whole, and party organizations are under an obligation to insure effective monitoring of their elaboration and implementation.

The level and scale of the development of industry, agriculture, construction, transport and all sectors of the economy will largely depend on the resolution of the tasks envisaged by the 25th party congress in the field of improving planning and the economic mechanism and on the punctilious fulfillment of the special CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution recently adopted on this question.

We are doing a great deal in this direction. Numerous seminars have been held and differentiated training has been organized for various categories of party and economic leaders and specialists. The experience of enterprises and organizations already operating under the conditions of the economic experiment are being generalized. Questions concerned with intensifying the influence of the economic mechanism on improving production efficiency and work quality have been extensively discussed in the course of report and election meetings in party organizations and at meetings of working people. Over 7,000 proposals aimed at improving the organization of production and labor have been submitted to party groups and shop and primary party organizations.

The task facing party and soviet organs is, first, to closely analyze and generalize these proposals and, second, to insure that every collective, irrespective of when it makes the transition to the new conditions, makes use of approved experience right now. It must be firmly grasped that all this work is not an end in itself. It must be closely linked to the daily struggle to fulfill and overfulfill plan targets and achieve good final national economic results.

Enterprises and organizations in virtually all sectors of the national economy will make the transition to the new conditions in the 11th 5-year plan period.

In this connection particular significance is attached to the formulation of a draft comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad city and oblast taking account of the prospects through 1990. Our main attention must be devoted to insuring the most rational paths of economic growth, improving the balance within and between sectors, deepening specialization, making extensive use of scientific and technical achievements and selecting the components where the greatest and speediest effect can be obtained for the minimum expenditure.

The essential foundation of the new 5-year plan, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, is clear: "In order to consistently increase the people's prosperity the party's course aimed at improving efficiency and quality must be implemented with redoubled, doubly redoubled energy. There is no alternative to this course, and it must be unswervingly implemented in the 11th 5-year plan period."

Now that the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions is shifting to the practical sphere every party committee and every primary organization and labor collective must give a clear answer to the main question: What has been and needs to be done to implement the party's demands in practice?

We must insure that a permanent and effective influence is exerted on the resolution of economic and political tasks. Permanent and effective are precisely the words because it is possible to cite a considerable number of examples of gorkoms and raykoms starting to act in earnest only after errors and miscalculations have been discovered in a given sector and it has proved necessary to take urgent measures. This also needs to be said because real monitoring, actual verification of the execution of decisions and organizational work are often replaced by an excessive increase in the number of conferences and meetings, the collection of reference information and "general" and "nonspecific" leadership.

Obviously, we would have no grounds today for speaking about a lag in industrial production growth rates in Frunzenskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, Vsevolozhskiy, Slantsevskiy and Tikhvinskiy rayons if the CPSU gorkoms and raykoms had displayed more exactingness over the observance of plan discipline, if enterprises had made effective use of available reserves or if a system of work with lagging enterprises had been operating in practice.

Party committee frequently reduce their organizational work to adopting decisions which, in Lenin's words, suffer from "generality, nonspecificty and ineffectiveness" and, of course, do not have the requisite result. It is essential to draw conclusions from this, improve the style of party leadership, analyze the situation in a self-critical manner and diligently eliminate existing shortcomings.

One of the combat sectors of our work--I have in mind the work of all party, trade union and Komsomol organizations--is the further consolidation of discipline and organization. Unfortunately we are continuing to sustain great losses because of idlers, parasites an diverse antisocial phenomena. The struggle against drunkenness and the misappropriation of socialist property is not yielding the requisite results. Instances of overstating results, violations of financial discipline, acquisitiveness, misrepresentation of results and deception of the state have not been eliminated.

It is well known that the effectiveness of educational activity is reduced where there is a disparity between word and deed, unity in organizational, economic and ideological work is not insured, monitoring of the observance of the fundamental rules of socialist morality is lax and an atmosphere of exactingness and demandingness toward people's conduct is not created.

Take the ideological and educational consequences of economic activity in the sensitive sphere of providing the population with fuller supplies of industrial goods. We are experiencing difficulties and shortcomings here--the party talks forthrightly and frankly about this--and more enterprises are failing to insure full supplies of a number of essential goods.

Unscrupulous people attempt to take advantage of this. Major violations and abuses are revealed when checks are carried out. Internal affairs organs in conjunction with the public recently uncovered instances of industrial goods being kept out of sight at various trade centers in the city, which causes artificial shortages and gives rise to justified complaints from citizens.

Of course, party organizations are called upon to intensify individual educational work, to skillfully and tactfully offer people assistance and attention when needed, to be able to give good advice and to shield people from taking incorrect steps. But practical experience shows that people who indulge in machinations of all kinds do not perpetrate their misdeeds out of ignorance of the law. They know the law. And they must receive their just deserts in accordance with the laws.

At this time, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" notes, particular demands are made of economic leaders. And if a person says one thing but does another or makes a promise and fails to keep it party organs have to decide whether entrusting a given leadership post to him is worthwhile or possible.

This fall leaders of a number of Leningrad Gorispolkom services and subdivisions reported the city economy's readiness for the winter. However the first heavy snowfall resulted in serious transport disruptions and thousands of people late for work. Delays in commissioning new capacities at the Severnaya water pipeline station resulted in interruptions in water supplies to the upper stories of apartment blocks in a number of rayons. The Leningrad Gorispolkom must diligently investigate these facts and adopt the most vigorous measures to fully guarantee the stable operation of the city economy both at normal times and during the height of the cold weather.

CPSU Gorkom and Raykom plenums and party meetings in collectives will be held after this party obkom plenum. Sessions of local soviets of people's deputies will be held. Trade union and Komsomol organizations have to determine their tasks in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions.

An important place in resolving the tasks of consolidating organization and discipline belongs to people's control organs, whose role is increasing even further in the light of the law "On People's Control in the USSR" adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet session. Leningrad city and oblast people's control workers are making an appreciable contribution to resolving many major economic questions and diligently concern themselves with problems relating to the workload and utilization of production capacities and the saving of material resources and manpower.

Party gorkoms and raykoms should be even more active in enlisting the thousands-strong army of people's control workers in the common struggle to strengthen state discipline, raise the standard of economic work and fulfill plan targets. The very system of people's control organs is such that it enables them to see on an everyday basis where violations and miscalculations are occurring, to avert them in good time and to exert the requisite influence on the situation at local level.

All components of our ideological front have an exceptionally responsible role to play in all this work. The prime task is to explain in a specific and convincing manner the essence of the party Central Committee plenum decisions and the tasks set in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech. Here it is essential to make widespread use of the entire system of political and economic education and mass forms of propaganda. The intensification of this work is intended to be promoted by the institution of combined political days, in which party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organ executives and enterprise and organization leaders are obliged to play an active party.

It is not merely a matter of simply explaining the party's demands but also of insuring that the final year of the 5-year plan becomes a year of shock labor and Leninist-style work for every Leningrader--worker, specialist, scientist and figure active in the arts.

The collective of the A.A. Zhdanov shipyard, which fulfilled its 4-year plan target by the end of November and will have produced additional output worth almost R17 million by the end of the year, is working in precisely this fashion at this time. The V.I. Lenin Optical Instruments Association, the Svetlana, Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod and Pervomayskiy associations and many others have coped with their production growth rate plans ahead of schedule.

The No 45 Trust of the Main Administration for Construction in Western Regions and the Sevzapstalkonstruktsiya Trust have successfully fulfilled their targets. Having completed their 4-year targets, the collectives of the Dzhatiyevo and Lensovetovskiy sovkhozes and the Lomonsovskaya poultry factory have launched a competition to fulfill their 5-year plans for the sale of crop and livestock products to the state by the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. As already noted, many rayons in the city and oblast are ahead of their targets for production and labor productivity growth.

In launching shock work we have a right to expect the most active assistance from the mass information and propaganda media. It can be said without exaggeration that great credit belongs to our newspapers, television and radio for the fact that more than 360,000 workers fulfilled their 4-year targets ahead of schedule by the anniversary of the USSR Constitution, that competition in honor of the upcoming Lenin jubilee has been launched on the initiative of five enterprises and organizations named for V.I. Lenin and that more than 100,000 Leningraders will have fulfilled their personal 5-year targets by that date.

But today it is obviously not enough merely to inform people about the scale of competition or about advanced experience, even if this is done with publicistic flair and conviction. The time has come for a resolute reorientation toward the widespread introduction of this experience, the elimination of formalism, rhetoric and empty exhortation and the development of a mass campaign by Leningraders to master all the new and progressive things offered by our local and national economy.

Our journalists must be the seekers of these new things and, at the same time, principle-minded fighters against shortcomings. For every category of working person they must find personal models for emulation and a personal party word. And this word must be precisely on target, actively promote our common party cause and give full substance to the Leningraders' watchword: "From high-quality work by every individual to highly efficient labor by the collective!"

Comrades!

As they peruse the documents of the party Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, Leningraders, like all Soviet people, are becoming even more profoundly aware of the economic and political significance of the results of the outgoing year and the first 4 years of the 5-year plan and have a clear picture of the prospects for its final stage.

The party has formulated precise guidelines and has armed us with a specific action program. We are all aware of the crucial nature of the year that lies ahead--the year of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the year of immediate [neposredstvenyy] preparations for the 26th congress of the great Communist Party which he created.

Comrades, permit me to express confidence that the Leningrad Party Organization and city and oblast working people, adopting the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions for unswerving execution, will toil even more persistently and purposefully to successfully fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and implement the decisions of our Leninist party's 25th congress.

FEEBLE CRIME-PREVENTION MEASURES HIT, GREATER MILITANCY URGED

LD101523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Strengthening Legality and Law and Order"]

[Excerpt] We know how highly V.I. Lenin rated the role of law in resolving socioeconomic problems and in strengthening discipline, public order and organization. These Leninist tenets are still very topical today. The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum set the party and the country major new tasks. In order to resolve them successfully it is necessary to create at all levels and in all work sectors an atmosphere of high exactingness, discipline and responsibility of cadres for the assigned task. [paragraph continues]

The adopted laws will also contribute to this. For improvement of the legal sphere and strict, absolute fulfillment of legal norms are one of the conditions for the successful functioning of the country's economic mechanism and the normal life of society.

Reflecting our system's real democratism, the new state enactments emphasize that in all their activities law-enforcement organs are called upon to guard the interests of society and the state and the citizens' socioeconomic, political and personal rights and freedoms. Their common task is the struggle for all possible strengthening of law and order and strict observance of legality and of state and labor discipline. The USSR Supreme Court is obliged to insure in all its activities the correct and uniform application of laws in the administration of justice. The role of the USSR general prosecutor and of his subordinate prosecutors, who are entrusted with supervising the accurate and uniform execution of laws by state organs and public organizations, enterprises and establishments and all citizens, is a responsible one. The chief obligation of Soviet lawyers is to give legal assistance to the public and to organizations. The State Arbitration Board must focus its attention on economic relations among enterprises, establishments and organizations and on questions of improving financial autonomy, reinforcing the policy of thrift and safeguarding public property.

The adopted laws strengthen guarantees of the Soviet people's rights and protection of their interests. At the same time they proceed from the point in the Constitution which says that citizens' rights are inseparable from their fulfillment of their obligations and from strict observance of the laws and norms of socialist intercourse. A resolute struggle is being waged in our society against violations and antisocial conduct. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work on Safeguarding Law and Order and Intensifying the Struggle Against Violations of the Law" outlines measures aimed at resolving this important state task and improving the activities of Prosecutor's Office, internal affairs, judicial and court organs.

A law lives and is effective when it is carried out and observed consistently and accurately in practice. Guided by party decisions and legal norms, law-enforcement organs must display more initiative in their work, react without delay and in a principled manner to any deviations from Soviet legality and be equal to the high demands made of them. Unfortunately, the actions of the militia and the Prosecutor's Office in the struggle against lawbreakers are still not always of an active, offensive nature.

Certain party, trade union and other public organizations, production collectives and economic planners underestimate the whole importance of questions of the fight against crime and tackle them formally. In some places manifestations of petit bourgeois morality and property-owning mentality are tolerated. It is necessary to rectify the matter more quickly, using all resources and means to eradicate these shortcomings. An honest attitude toward work and public property and strict observance of laws must be the norm for the conduct of every Soviet person.

Concern for strengthening legality and law and order is an inalienable part of the party's organizational and ideological work. As the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum pointed out, it is the task of party committees and all communists to explain the content and the profound democratism of the new laws, actively to assist their implementation and to raise the masses to struggle against any manifestations of lawlessness and against violations of law and order.

The Soviet state bears aloft the banner of social justice and reliably insures human rights and freedoms. The adopted laws will serve to further develop socialist democracy, to strengthen law and order and to resolve the tasks of building communism.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES COAL, PETROLEUM MINISTRIES FOR LAGGARDLINESS

LD101657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "According to Comprehensive Programs"]

[Text] One of the key tasks of the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan is insuring the further dynamic and proportionate development of social production and the consistent implementation of the course of the party's 25th congress toward improving efficiency and quality in all elements of the national economy. In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions, special attention is to be paid to labor productivity growth, the acceleration of production intensification on the basis of scientific and technical progress, and the improvement of the planning and management of the economy. The attainment of these interconnected goals largely depends on the successful fulfillment of more than 200 programs, envisaged by the 5-Year plan, for the solution of the most important scientific and technical problems.

This is large-scale work requiring an innovatory approach. In accordance with the programs about 2,000 new types of equipment and consumer articles, about 1,000 progressive production processes, over 900 types of economical materials and about 700 automated control systems are being created.

The targeted-program approach to the control of scientific and technical progress reveals good opportunities for resolving the most important problems in a plan-governed manner and putting the scientists' achievements to use more rapidly. Its merits are its orientation toward specific end goals and technical and economic results and the comprehensive planning of the periods and stages for performing work right along the chain from scientific research to the implementation of its fruits. In the 10th 5-Year Plan this method is undergoing practical verification with the participation of thousands of collectives. In today's quest valuable experience is being accumulated for tomorrow--these programs will become a component part of the new system of national economic planning which is being introduced in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution.

That is why the numerous examples of the skillful organization of this work merit approval and careful study. The scientists of the Polzunov Central Institute of Boiler Turbines and their subcontractors created equipment for 800-megawatt power units considerably ahead of the established deadlines. This made it possible to generate an additional 13 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. The specialists of the Soyuzmorniiproyekt together with their colleagues from other organizations elaborated and introduced 6 months ahead of schedule comprehensive technology for timber transportation using multiple-thread [mnogooborontnyy] semirigid slings [stropy]. It markedly reduces the time taken to unload and load freight cars.

It has been confirmed repeatedly that successes are achieved where precise collaboration has been established between the co-executants and where the head organizations are coping well with their assigned role as leaders and feel the support of their subcontractors, and where they have been able to break down departmental barriers. An essential condition for the timely fulfillment of programs is daily attention to them on the part of the ministries and party organizations. [paragraph continues]

The selection of knowledgeable, authoritative and energetic leaders, the efficient and prompt solution of questions of financing and backup, and rapid aid when difficulties arise are particularly important when you have to tread unbeaten paths. And it is precisely this kind of path that the creators of the equipment of the future have to take.

Socialist competition under the slogan "New Equipment in the Vanguard of the 5-Year Plan" serves as a reliable means of accelerating the implementation of programs. The collectives of over 2,800 institutes, design bureaus and enterprises are taking part in it. At 1,100 of these, at the initiative of the party committees and primary organizations of scientific and technical societies, staffs for assisting the programs' fulfillment have been created. They establish business contacts with the subcontractors, and help to elaborate creative collaboration contracts and chart-plans for joint actions by co-executants. As a result, in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the target fulfillment periods were reduced for 950 stages of the work envisaged by the programs. The party organizations, ministries and departments and the all-union scientific and technical society must continue to strive to insure that the scope and effectiveness of competition grow.

Unfortunately concern for this is not displayed everywhere. In the first 9 months of 1979 a number of ministries and departments failed to cope with the state plan targets for the development of science and technology while the programs for work on the solution of scientific and technical problems was only 92 percent fulfilled. For instance, the enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry failed to report the on-schedule implementation of almost one-third of all targets. One of them--the commissioning at the Bordvskoye deposit of an experimental industrial sector for perfecting thermal methods of treating oil-bearing strata--has been transferred from plan to plan since 1977. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry is in arrears with regard to 6 targets out of 22. They include the commissioning, in the Kuzbass, of a head enterprise for the production of ceramic construction materials and fuel additives from coal enrichment by-products. The demand for these is substantial since the country's enrichment factories annually discard about 100 million tons of waste and clutter as much as 1,000 hectares of land.

It is essential to enhance responsibility for the compilation and precise execution of programs. We cannot tolerate the fact that a number of ministries do not include in sectorial plans the targets they envisaged and do not provide the necessary resources for them. For these reasons in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan we have failed to insure the startup of over 15 percent of the new technology installations planned for introduction and created in accordance with the programs and about 40 percent of experimental, experimental-industrial and head projects and installations were not commissioned.

Cases of the amendment of deadlines for program work are frequent. One of the worst bottlenecks is still the unsurmounted gulf between the creation of models of new equipment and their inclusion in the production and capital construction plan. The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Gosplan must step up plan influence on the progress of programs' practical implementation.

The introduction of new equipment and measures for the scientific organization of labor accounted for 60 percent of the overall labor productivity growth in 1971 through 1978. Scientific and technical programs are a reliable means for further increasing the contribution of science and technology to the development of the national economy and the growth of the country's economic might and Soviet people's welfare. Keeping the fulfillment of these programs in sight from one day to the next is an important party matter.

RATIONALIZATION OF SHIPMENT, UTILIZATION OF LOW-GRADE COAL

LD091413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Dr of Technical Sciences N. Lavrov, section chairman of the Scientific Council for Fuel Utilization of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Candidate of Technical Sciences V. Belyayev; and N. Serebryanikov, chief engineer of the Moscow Regional Energy Resources Administration under the rubric "The Power Industry--A Key Sector": "How Much Heat Does Coal Produce?"; first paragraph is editorial introduction; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Our country heads the world rankings for coal extraction. As was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, it will account for a steadily increasing proportion of the fuel balance. For 1980 miners have been set the task of producing 745 million tons of coal. But a fuel's effectiveness in the national economy is measured not by the ton but by the amount of electricity and heat it produces. It is from these standpoints that the authors of this article examine the state of the coal industry.

We know that coal extraction is increasing chiefly as a result of working the coal deposits in the eastern regions. But the main consumers--the big generating stations supplying cities and industry with power and heat--are concentrated in the European part of the country. This is why day and night heavy trains speed along main lines thousands of kilometers long, transferring around 100 million tons of coal a year from Siberia to beyond the Urals. The volume of shipments is increasing. The transportation problem will therefore become still more acute. In order to guarantee industrial centers reliable power supplies the vast coal reserves on whose extraction and shipping the state spends billions of rubles must be utilized with maximum efficiency. In this connection we would like to raise the question of the quality of solid fuel.

The continuous intensification of extraction, the use of large mechanized complexes and the working of opencuts are rapidly increasing mining collectives' productivity. But at the same time there are difficulties in the quality selection of coal. Lumps of coal up to a meter in size are reaching power stations. The maximum standard permissible is not more than 30 cm. Metal--in the form of parts of mining equipment--which does not crush down is sometimes mixed up with the coal. The proportion of waste rock and sulfur is increasing. The dampness of solid fuel is giving consumers a lot of trouble: In transit it freezes into a solid mass. The ash content of coal is increasing, thereby reducing its calorific value. In the last 10 years the mining industry has increased deliveries of low-grade production from 148 million to 200 million tons.

Where is this leading? It has been calculated that the trains speeding across Siberia and the Urals to European industrial centers are carrying loads 40-45 percent of which consists of waste rock and water. At the same time coalworkers are constantly complaining about the shortage of cars. This, they say, is why the fuel cannot be delivered to the consumer on time. We are convinced that: IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF COAL WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO FREE AN ENORMOUS QUANTITY OF ROLLING STOCK AND TO ATTENUATE THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Another acute problem discussed at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum would be favorably resolved at the same time: Thermal power stations would operate much more stably and the reliability of power supplies would be increased. At present, for example, Moscow Regional Energy Resources Administration stations are receiving coal containing more than 40 percent of various adulterants. The boiler units in which it is burned are designed to burn coal with half the ash content. [paragraph continues]

A lot of power is wasted on rock crushing. Atmosphere-polluting discharges are increasing. Equipment is wearing out more quickly and the breakdown rate is increasing. Boiler units' working life is being reduced by between one-third and one-half. Repairing them requires additional material and spare part resources and a greater expenditure of labor. Frequent protracted stoppages of power units leads to interruptions in the supply of heat and electricity to enterprises and cities, which does enormous harm to production.

In reply to Moscow power workers' complaints the suppliers said that the consumers were in the wrong. It was claimed that they are overstating the quantity of waste rock (the level of ash in the coal) by 14-15 percent. The Moscow Regional Energy Resources Administration then produced concrete documentary evidence: an official analysis of the fuel burned at the Ryazanskiy Rayon power station.

"Your information is not objective," the miners said. "The testing was done by your own people."

What is needed to settle the partners' dispute is for a neutral research organization to analyze test samples of coal for the purposes of arbitration. A laboratory at a solid fuel enrichment institute has been nominated for this purpose but since it comes under the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry the second party has called into question the objectivity of its conclusions. The Moscow Energy Resources Administration proposed calling in chemists from the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy's Energochermet trust to act as adjudicators. But the Tulauglesbyt Administration and the Tulaugol and Novomoskovskugol associations would not agree to this. Resolving this question is, however, a matter of urgency. Moscow power workers' losses from the supplier's overstatement of fuel quality indicators alone are in excess of R10 million a year and are still rising. On the basis of incorrect data on the quality of coal the USSR Gosplan cannot objectively determine the quantitative requirements for that coal.

How, for example, is the supply of production organized? Interdepartmental commissions have established that a train can be carrying completely different coal extracted on different shifts and even on different days, under the same quality certification number. The practice of making up block trains in this way makes it hard to keep a check on production quality. Moreover, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry's Standards Administration now has powers to carry out checks. It appears that the quality of fuel is being assessed by the suppliers themselves. Proposals have repeatedly been put forward for the creation of a state fuel quality inspectorate under the USSR Gosplan or a USSR People's Control Committee under the USSR State Committee for Standards. We feel that this question is now an urgent one and must be solved without delay.

In our opinion THE NEW STATE STANDARD MUST BECOME THE YARDSTICK OF STRICT CONTROL OVER THE QUALITY OF FUEL. In elaborating that standard more account must be taken of power workers' views and suggestions. The new state all-union standard is designed to put a stop to the practice of shipping incomplete consignments of fuel and to make it obligatory for the producer to inform the consumer about the quality of the product at the same time as the fuel is delivered. Coal is now spot-checked at power stations with the supplier's direct participation. Unloaded cars frequently stand waiting for several days for his representative. This procedure must be changed. There is a good case for organizing within the Ministry of Power and Electrification a standardization department to handle questions relating to the review of state all-union standards and to the technical specifications for fuel supply on a par with a similar department of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry.

Together with machine builders, power workers are making a considerable effort in exploring the possibility of burning low-grade fuel. With this end in view new equipment is being developed; giant boiler units--more than 100 meters high--are being built; drying facilities, mills and ash separators are being installed; and the crushing of non-standard lumps is being introduced along with other measures. But here CALCULATIONS SHOW THAT ENRICHING COAL AT THE PLACE OF EXTRACTION COSTS THE STATE MUCH LESS THAN IT DOES TO TRANSPORT AND PROCESS LOW-GRADE NONSTANDARD FUEL AT POWER STATIONS. Enrichment technology is fairly well developed. Its widespread introduction now depends on whether or not the USSR Gosplan can earmark the necessary investment. This would not require additional resources. They only need to be redistributed. After all, an increase in the quality of coalworkers' output would free assets currently spent on shipping coal and on needless repairs of equipment at power stations. The power industry's spending on coal conversion would be reduced, the coefficient of boiler efficiency would be increased and fuel consumption per unit would be reduced.

In connection with the rapid development of the eastern regions' mining industry the enrichment of low-calorie coals, particularly from the Kansko-Achinsk, Ekibastuz and Kuznetsk basins, is becoming a matter of particular urgency. The cheap coals being produced here could, if properly used by the power industry, radically improve the fuel and energy balance of the European part of the country by insuring the reliable exploitation of existing thermal power stations for many decades to come. What is required in order to do so?

It is unprofitable to ship crude Kansko-Achinsk and Ekibastuz coal long distances on account of dampness in the one case and the high ash content in the other. IT MAKES MUCH BETTER SENSE TO IMPROVE ITS QUALITY ON THE SPOT BY MEANS OF THERMAL IMPROVEMENT AND ENRICHMENT. The so-called Kansko-Achinsk semicoke or thermocoal produces twice as much heat when burned as the crude coal. Using this fuel, even with the cost of shipping it from Siberia to the center of the European part of the country, is proving to be more efficient than using Donetsk, Kuznetsk, Moscow, Pechora and other coals, and is cheaper than relaying electricity from the thermal power station complex located in the vicinity of the basin. But even if the cost were the same it makes better sense to supply the fuel, since using it at the point of consumption makes it possible to produce not only electricity but also heat for industrial, municipal and domestic purposes.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry is dealing with the problem of fuel conversion and enrichment and improving the quality of fuel with extreme reluctance. This is understandable, since the sector's work is assessed by crude production weight. The more that is dispatched, the better it is for the fulfillment of the plan. But the end result for the national economy of the work of the fuel and energy complex sectors is measured not in tons of coal extracted and burned, but by the quantity of electricity and heat produced. It is quite clear that those are the indicators toward which coal procurement workers must gear their efforts. How can their interest be captured? FUEL SUPPLIES MUST BE RECKONED NOT BY CRUDE WEIGHT, BUT ON THE BASIS OF AN AGREED EQUIVALENT--THE FUEL'S HEAT-PRODUCING CAPACITY. Such a practice has been tried. List prices for shale, for example, are set according to calorific value. Moreover, organs of the USSR State Committee for Standards must demand higher coal standards in accordance with the interests of the national economy.

The problem "How much heat does coal produce?" is of great state importance.

PETROLEUM ENGINEER VIEWS WAYS OF EFFICIENTLY UTILIZING CRUDE OIL

LD091531 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 December 1979 publishes on page 2 under the headline "Throughout Refining," a 750-word article by N. Valtiov, chief engineer of the Bashneftekhimzavody Association, in which he discusses ways of making better use of oil resources both through extracting more of the valuable components from the raw material by using up to date equipment and methods, and also through creating suitable underground storage facilities for fuel so it is easily available when the time of year demands it. He advocates more effective assistance from the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry in order to implement such measures.

ARTICLE ON FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF FUEL, ENERGY RESOURCES

LD091347 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 January 1980 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article under the rubric "Talking Economics: A Basic and Key Sector" by Dr Technical Sciences Prof S. Yatrov, director of the USSR Gosplan All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Overall Fuel and Energy Problems, discussing ways of further developing the country's fuel and energy resources. The writer emphasizes the need to make greater use of natural gas and atomic power and to reduce the amount of petroleum fuel used by power stations, in order to increase the availability of light petroleum derivatives. After criticizing delays in implementing measures to switch fuel-burning installations to gas, Yatrov goes on to outline ways in which fuel can be conserved. The article concludes with a reference to energy-conscious sentiments expressed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum.

MINSK AKTIV MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TASKS; MASHEROV ATTENDS

LD090951 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 27 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[BELTA report: "Paramount Tasks of the Day"]

[Excerpts] For the working people of Minskaya Oblast the first 4 years of the 5-year plan are as a whole ending successfully. The volume of industrial output will have increased 38.5 percent as against the 32.2 percent envisaged by the plan. Labor productivity will have increased 26 percent. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers have worked strenuously. For instance, the average annual grain harvest has increased 13 percent compared with the same period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Production of potatoes and livestock products has increased.

This was stated at a 25 December meeting of the oblast party organization aktiv which discussed oblast party organizations' tasks in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered at the Central Committee plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of the Minskiy Belorussian CP Obkom, delivered the report.

P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the meeting.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIA AKTIV ON ECONOMIC TASKS

LD081425 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 December 1979 publishes on pages 1-3 a 13,000-word GRUZINFORM report under the headline "Improving Planning--The Most Important Task for Socialist Economic Management" on a meeting of the Georgian party and economic aktiv held 28 December. The report incorporates an account of the aktiv's discussion of the "tasks of party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations and working people's collectives in Georgia" in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on improving the economic mechanism, and an 8,000-word report on the speech delivered at the meeting by E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

BREZHNEV GREETS POWER ENGINEERING WORKERS

LD281102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0901 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to those who took part in the construction of the Iriklinskiy GRES. He cordially congratulated the builders, assembly workers, production workers and engineers on the commissioning of the station to full capacity--2.4 million kw--ahead of schedule. This major contribution to the growth of the energy potential of the south Urals regions, the greetings say, is a concrete response by the labor collectives to the task posed by the party in insuring the rapid advance of the country's power engineering development.

It is gratifying to note that during the construction and putting into production of the GRES you achieved great successes in reducing the time limits for erecting the generating sets, putting into effect their rated technical and economic indices, and in reducing the specific expenditure of fuel on producing electricity.

The high results which have been achieved, the greetings say, became possible thanks to the persistence, industry and initiative of all the participants in the construction of the power station who, under the guidance of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations, widely engaged in socialist competition for the fulfillment of the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Comrade Brezhnev wished those who took part in the construction of the Iriklinskiy GRES new labor successes in implementing the decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and expressed the confidence that their example would find ardent support among the country's power engineering and power construction workers.

SVERDLOVSKAYA OBLAST NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

LD071631 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 December 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 2 in an 1,800-word article by L. Bobykin, secretary of Sverdlovskiy CPSU Obkom, under the heading "The Key to Tomorrow's Power Industry." The article is devoted to the Beloyarskiy nuclear power station, where a new BN-600 fast breeder reactor is nearing completion. Bobykin reports the concern of the workers because of "serious delays in deliveries of industrial equipment and the extremely tight schedules for installation and prestartup tuning work." He outlines the efforts being made to overcome these difficulties and similar delays at other projects nearing completion in Sverdlovskaya Oblast, and notes in conclusion that the obkom "supports the proposals of the Beloyarskiy AES collective and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification on the construction of new power units with fast breeder reactors. The implementation of this proposal accords with the economic expediency of stepping up the capacity of the nuclear power industry by means of the fuller utilization of natural uranium resources."